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The Alexander Biddle Papers

AMERICAN HISTORICAL AUTOGRAPHS

ADAMS ✡ FRANKLIN ✡ WASHINGTON ✡ WAYNE
JEFFERSON ✡ RUSH ✡ BIDDLE ✡ STOCKTON
WITHERSPOON ✡ WILLIAMS
AND OTHER IMPORTANT AMERICANS

SOLD BY DIRECTION OF

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES

AND

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PART ONE

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
Monday and Tuesday, May 24 and 25, at 8:15 p.m.

PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES · INC
30 EAST 57 STREET · NEW YORK
1943

NYH400-P2024

SALE NUMBER 468

FREE PUBLIC EXHIBITION

From Wednesday, May 19, to Time of Sale

Weekdays 9 to 5:30 · Closed Sunday

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

Monday and Tuesday Evenings

May 24 and 25, at 8:15 p.m.

EXHIBITION AND SALE AT THE

PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES · INC

30 EAST 57 STREET · NEW YORK

PLAZA 3-7573

* * *

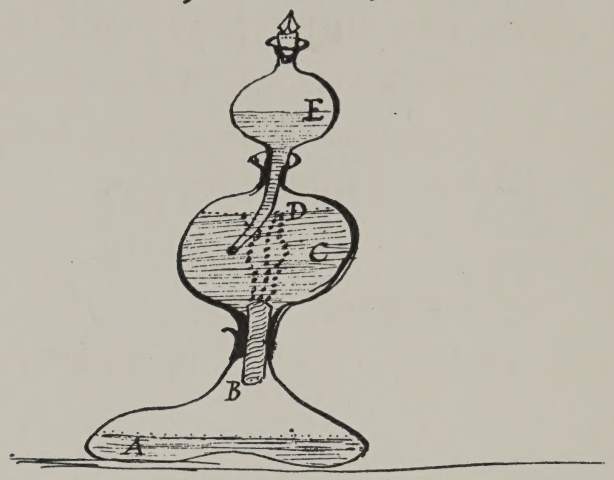
Sales Conducted by

HIRAM H. PARKE · OTTO BERNET

HARRY E. RUSSELL, JR · LOUIS J. MARION

1943

forc'd up into it by the Air which takes place in the upper part of the middle Glass. A Figure tho' not well drawn, may help a little to explain my imperfect Description.



A the Bottom Glass containing the Chalk and Oil of Vitriol in some Water, to produce the Fix'd Air. —

B A Glass Plug, ground into the Bottom of the middle Glass, having within it many small capillary Spiral Passages (like the Stem of some Drinking Glasses) thro' which the Air produced forces itself up by its Elasticity, and prevents Water descending.

C the Water in the Middle Glass, with the Air rising thro' it, which being got above it, presses on its Surface at D, and forces some of it through the crooked Pipe up to E, in the Upper Glass. —

The Stopper of the Upper Glass has a little perpendicular Groove in one of its Sides, to let out the superfluous Air, otherwise the Glasses would burst. —

Three or four new Nails lying at the Bottom of the middle Glass, communicate Iron enough to give the Water a strong ~~Taste~~ ferruginous Taste, and make it turn purple with Green Tea. — In 4 or 5 Hours the Water is fit to drink. —

The Water in E preserves a Pressure between the Fix'd Air & Water at D, which promotes the Imbibition. —

This artificial Pyrmont Water, like the ~~natural~~ artificial Magnet is prefer'd to the natural, and for the same Reason, because it is

Cheaper

The Alexander Biddle Papers

AMERICAN HISTORICAL AUTOGRAPHS

Adams · Franklin · Washington · Wayne · Jefferson

Rush · Biddle · Stockton · Witherspoon · Williams

And Other Important Americans

Sold By Direction of

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

and

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

In Connection with the Final Distribution of the Estate to the Residuary Legatees

PART ONE

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

Monday and Tuesday, May 24 and 25, at 8:15 p.m.

PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES · INC

30 EAST 57 STREET · NEW YORK · 1943

170321

PRICED CATALOGUES

A priced copy of this catalogue may be
obtained for one dollar for each
session of the sale plus the
cost of the catalogue

PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.

FOREWORD

IN THE summer of 1776 Dr. Benjamin Rush wrote to his wife to express his happiness in the pleasure that his "dearest Jewel" took in his appointment to Congress. On that day he had spoken for the first time—a matter that required courage—for he adds: *"Dr. Franklin alone is eno' to confound with his presence a thousand such men as myself . . ."*

So it is with any foreword that may be written in connection with the present collection, in large measure consisting of the intimate letters of those men and women who staked their all in order that these United States of ours might come into being. The very names of their authors are enough to confound us. Here are letters from John Adams, the second President of the United States, and from his wife, Abigail Adams, addressed to Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Rush. Here are letters from Col. Clement Biddle to General Washington, and others from George Washington to his friend Clement Biddle. Fine letters are those from the First Commander of the U. S. Marine Corps to Jonathan Williams, First Superintendent of West Point.

Certain it is that those from Thomas Jefferson are full of interest. In his beautiful handwriting Jefferson writes to Dr. Rush: *"Mr. Adams & myself are in habitual correspondence. I owe him a letter at this time, and shall pay the debt as soon as I have something to write about, for with the commonplace topic of politics, we do not meddle, when there are so many others on which we agree why should we introduce the only one on which we differ?"* Far less urbane are the letters from Senator Maclay and from that strangely ill-balanced soldier of fortune, Major General Charles Lee.

Our fourth president, James Madison; Robert Morris of Pennsylvania, who signed the Declaration of Independence; Timothy Pickering, whose ancestor settled in Salem in 1642 and who served under both Washington and Adams as Secretary of State; Richard Stockton and John Witherspoon, signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey; Brigadier General Anthony Wayne; and our well-beloved Benjamin Franklin —all found time to write to their friend and intimate, Dr. Rush.

In order to make final distribution among the residuary legatees of the Estate of Alexander Biddle, who died in 1898, these letters and family papers are being sold. That their provenance may be better understood, the following genealogical note is given:

> Dr. Benjamin Rush married Julia, the daughter of Richard Stockton, and the niece of Elias Boudinot, President of the Continental Congress. Among the children were Julia and Samuel Rush. Julia Rush married Henry J. Williams, son of Gen. Jonathan Williams and Mariamne Alexander, the daughter of William Alexander of Edinburgh, Scotland. Gen. Jonathan Williams was the great-nephew of Benjamin Franklin. Samuel Rush married Ann Wilmer. Their daughter, Julia Williams Rush, married Alexander Biddle, son of Thomas Biddle and Christine, daughter of Gen. Jonathan Williams. Thomas Biddle was the son of Col. Clement Biddle. Gen. James Wilkinson married Ann, the sister of Col. Clement Biddle.

With the exception of a selection of the John Adams and Thomas Jefferson letters printed in the work *Old Family Letters Copied from the Originals for Alexander Biddle* of which only fifty copies were privately printed in Philadelphia in 1892, it is believed that the majority of the letters herein described are unpublished.

PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES, INC.

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The property listed in this catalogue will be offered and sold subject to the following terms and conditions:

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2. The Galleries has exercised reasonable care to catalogue and describe correctly the property to be sold, but it does not warrant the correctness of description, genuineness, authenticity or condition of said property.

3. All bids are to be PER LOT as numbered in the catalogue, unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale.

4. The highest bidder accepted by the auctioneer shall be the buyer. In the event of any dispute between bidders the auctioneer may, in his discretion, determine who is the successful bidder, and his decision shall be final; or the auctioneer may reoffer and resell the article in dispute.

5. Any bid which is not commensurate with the value of the article offered, or which is merely a nominal or fractional advance over the previous bid, may be rejected by the auctioneer, in his discretion, if in his judgment such bid would be likely to affect the sale injuriously.

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7. Unless the sale is advertised and announced as an unrestricted sale, or a sale without reserve, consignors reserve the right to bid.

8. Except as herein otherwise provided, title will pass to the highest bidder upon the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, and thereafter the property is at the purchaser's sole risk and responsibility.

9. Articles sold and not paid for in full and not taken by noon of the day following the sale may be turned over by the Galleries to a carrier to be delivered to a storehouse for the account and risk of the purchaser, and at his cost. If the purchase price has not been so paid in full, the Galleries may either cancel the sale, and any partial payment already made shall thereupon be forfeited as liquidated damages, or it may resell the same, without notice to the buyer and for his account and risk, and hold him responsible for any deficiency.

10. If for any cause whatsoever any article sold cannot be delivered, or cannot be delivered in as good condition as the same may have been at the time of sale, the sale will be canceled, and any amount that may have been paid on account of the sale will be returned to the purchaser.

11. Unless purchased for resale, the buyer will be required to pay the Federal Excise Tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which sold on jewelry, clocks, silver, gold, furs, etc. However, articles of these categories sold for certain classes of consignors are exempt from this tax. Items in this catalogue subject to the Federal Excise Tax are designated by an asterisk (*).

12. Unless exempt from the payment thereof, the buyer will also be required to pay the New York City sales tax of 1 per centum of the price for which all articles are sold.

13. The Galleries, subject to these Conditions of Sale and to such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, but without charge for its services, will undertake to make bids for responsible parties approved by it. Requests for such bidding must be given with such clearness as to leave no room for misunderstanding as to the amount to be bid and must state the catalogue number of the item and the name or title of the article to be bid on. If bids are to be made on several articles listed as one item in the catalogue, the request should state the amount to be bid on each article, unless the item contains the notation "Lot," in which case the request should state the amount to be bid "For the Lot." The Galleries reserves the right to decline to undertake to make such bids.

14. The Galleries will facilitate the employment of carriers and packers by purchasers but will not be responsible for the acts of such carriers or packers in any respect whatsoever.

15. These Conditions of Sale cannot be altered except in writing by the Galleries or by public announcement by the auctioneer at the time of sale.

Sales Conducted by

HIRAM H. PARKE · OTTO BERNET

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PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES · INC

30 EAST 57 STREET · NEW YORK

Telephone PLAZA 3-7573 *Cable* PARKGAL

HIRAM H. PARKE · *President*

OTTO BERNET · ARTHUR SWANN · LESLIE A. HYAM · *Vice-Presidents*

EDWARD W. KEYES · *Secretary and Treasurer*

FIRST SESSION

Monday, May 24, 1943, at 8:15 p.m.

CATALOGUE NUMBERS 1 TO 149 INCLUSIVE

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1. ADAMS, ABIGAIL, wife of Pres. John Adams. A.L.s. "*A. Adams.*" 2 pp., 4to, Quincy, October 18, 1800. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. Address on last page. A closely written letter.

VINDICATES HER HUSBAND.

"*. . . To be wounded in the house of our friends is a calamity of the most poignant nature, and the President has had, during the present summer, an uncommon share of virulence level'd at him from those who have been firm supporters of Washington's administration, whose views and pens were employed in holding him, and his measures in the highest estimation, these same gentlemen have became the most inveterate opposers of the President. . . . The President says he has three times already been tried by his countrymen upon the charge of attachment to monarchy and so far acquitted* [sic].

2. ADAMS, ABIGAIL. A.L.s. "*Abigail Adams.*" 2¼ pp., 4to, Quincy, July 7, 1813. To Mrs. Julia Rush. Franked by President Adams on address page "*J. Adams. Free.*" A closely written letter.

A LETTER OF CONDOLENCE UPON THE DEATH OF DR. BENJAMIN RUSH, ALSO MENTIONS THE AFFLICTION HER OWN DAUGHTER SUFFERS, etc.

"*. . . No man liveth for himself, and surely no man lived more for others, than he whose death we mourn. Your narrative* [sic] *was most pathetic; you water'd it with your tears when writing it. I did so when reading it. . . . Your duties are not yet fulfilled—your children claim your care . . . submit with humble confidence to that Being who has promised to be the husband of the widow. . . .*"

3. ADAMS, ABIGAIL. A.L.s. "*Abigail Adams.*" 3 pp., 4to, Quincy, December 21, 1813. To an unnamed person, probably Mrs. Julia Rush, whom she addresses as "*My dear Friend.*" A closely written letter.

MENTIONS HER ILLNESS, DEATH OF DAUGHTER, JUDGE CHEWS, BISHOP WHITE, etc.

"*Your letter found me this morning rising from the bed of sickness to which I have been for three weeks confined. . . . My symptoms are now favorable my physician assures me: but it is easier to pull down an old building, than to repair, or rebuild it . . . but I would not refrain from writing to you a few lines to assure you of my continued friendship and sympathy . . . there is not any bosom into which you can pour your sorrow's, which more fully shares them, than hers to whom you have confided them . . .*"

4. ADAMS, ABIGAIL. A.L.s. "*Abigail Adams.*" 2 pp., 4to, Quincy, March 23, 1815. To Mrs. Julia Rush. Franked by President Adams on address page "*J. Adams. Free.*" A closely written letter.

ON THE TERMINATION OF THE WAR OF 1812.

"*. . . And what nation, or people, have greater reason for gratitude to heaven than America? Their arms crowned with victory, in circumstances unparalleled, by any other nation; their Navy triumphant, and peace restored to the nation, upon honorable terms, not any of her rights having been given up, or relinquished. Whatever grumblers may say, for we must not estimate the peace according to our desires, but to be fairly estimated, the situation of the parties, and of the world, at and during the negotiation, but be taken into consideration. . . . That our country was most critically situated, no one will deny. . . . I feel, however, some relief at the consideration that my son J. Q. A. will be so much nearer to me . . . and that the peace, will give me the opportunity of frequent and safe communication with him. . . .*"

5. ADAMS, ABIGAIL. A.L.s. "*Abigail Adams.*" 2 pp., 4to, Quincy, October 15, 1817. [To Mrs. Julia Rush.] A closely written letter. A piece missing from upper corner affecting a few words on verso of sheet.

MENTIONS RICHARD RUSH'S APPOINTMENT AS MINISTER TO ENGLAND, AND SOCIAL MATTERS.

"It is no small personal gratification to me, that Mr. Rush, is the successor of Mr. Adams, at the court of St. James. He will support the honour and dignity of his country, and his pure moral character is a gem of inestimable value, respected even by those who have not any regard for their own . . ."

"I MAY BE MORE USEFUL HERE . . . THAN IN THE CABINET OF LOUIS THE 16"

6. ADAMS, JOHN, Second President of the United States. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 2 pp., 4to, Braintree, Sept. 19, 1779. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

WRITTEN SOON AFTER HIS RETURN FROM FRANCE, AFTER FRANKLIN HAD BEEN APPOINTED MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO FRANCE.

". . . My principles are not in fashion. I may be more usefull here, as you observe, than in the Cabinet of Louis the 16. *But let me tell you, that that Cabinet, is of great importance, and that there ought to be somebody there, who knows somewhat of the affairs of America, as well as Europe, and who will take the pains to think, and to advise that Cabinet, with all proper delicacy, in certain circumstances. I have little to say about the time and manner of my being superceeded* [sic]. *Let those reflect upon themselves, who are disgraced by it, not I . . .*

"We have cause to congratulate ourselves, on the favorable appearance of affairs in Europe and America. There is not one symptom in Europe against us. Yet I must own to you, that . . . France and Spain are yet to be convinced of the true method of conducting this war. It is not by besieging Gibralter nor invading Ireland . . . but by sending a clear superiority of naval powers into the American seas, by destroying or captivating the British forces here by sea and land . . . and by affording convoys to commerce between Europe and America. . . . These were the object of all my negotiations. . . . I cannot but wish that Congress would give positive instructions to their Minister . . . to this purpose. Mr. Gerry can shew you, in confidence, some papers upon the subject . . ."

"I GO TO MAKE PEACE. YET IF THE OLD LADY, BRITANNIA, WILL NOT SUFFER ME TO DO THAT, I WILL DO ALL I CAN IN CHARACTER TO SUSTAIN THE WAR"

7. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 2½ pp., 4to, Braintree, Novr. 4, 1779. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

WRITTEN SHORTLY BEFORE LEAVING AMERICA TO NEGOTIATE PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Mentions Count D'Estaing and Benjamin Franklin.

"Thank you for your congratulations, on my new and most honourable appointment. It is possible, for mortals to honor mortals. I am honoured—with an honour, however, that makes me tremble . . .

"Your congratulations on the Count D'Estaing's operations, are conceived in terms flattering enough. I will please myself, with the thought, until the contrary appears that I had some share in bringing him here. . . . Altho' I go to make peace, yet if the old Lady, Britania [sic] *will not suffer me to do that, I will do all I can in character, to sustain the war, and direct it in a sure course . . .*

"Nothing ever gives me so much pleasure, as to hear of harmony in Congress. Upon this depends our union, strength, prosperity and glory. If the late appointment gives satisfaction I am happy, and if the liberties and independence of our country, are not safe in my hands, you may sware [sic] *it is for want of brains, not of heart . . .*

"What do you think of Dr. Franklin's theory of colds. He is final in the opinion that we never take cold from the cold air . . ."

"IT IS NECESSARY IN ENGLAND FOR A MAN TO BE AN ENEMY TO HIS COUNTRY IN ORDER TO BE POPULAR"

8. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 1¼ pp., 4to, Amsterdam, Sept. 20, 1780. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. Mentions Admiral Keppell, Burke and Cruger.

"*. . . Your account of the resurrection of the spirit of* 1775 *and* 1778 *is refreshing. The ladies having undertaken to support American Independence, settles the point. . . . The ill bred fellows at St. James's will continue to quarrel about it, but we know long ago that they have no manners . . .*

"*Lloyds will afford but a sorry subscription this year to Lord North's loan for* 1781. *They are deeply taken in. May they soon hear of more respectable additions to the list of their losses.*

"*My best compliments to Mrs. Rush and desire her to move in the assemblies of the ladies, that their influence may be created to promote privateering. This and trade is the only way to lay a foundation of a Navy. . . . I firmly believe that one sailor will do no more good than two soldiers.*

"*Keppel is thrown out at Windsor, Burke and Cruger at Bristol, and your friend Lawbridge in the city. It is necessary in England for a man to be an enemy to his country in order to be popular. When this is the case all is lost . . .*"

"ENOUGH TO TURN MY HEAD, WHETHER I HAVE TURNED THOSE OF THE DUTCHMEN OR NOT"

9. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*J. Adams.*" 2 pp., 4to, The Hague, April 22, 1782. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

INFORMS DR. RUSH OF HOLLAND'S RECOGNITION OF HIM AS ENVOY OF THE UNITED STATES ON APRIL 19, 1782.

"*The Batavian spirit is at last arroused,* [sic] *and has uttered its voice, with majesty, for the souvereignty* [sic] *of the United States of America. The* 19 *of April was the memorable day, when their high mightiness took the Resolution. You will see in the Gazette, the petitions and manouvres, which ushered in this event with such solemnity, as to make it the most signal epoch in the history of a century. We shall have in this nation, if I am not infinitely mistaken a faithfull and affectionate and most usefull ally. . . . I must tell you, that Don Liano, the Spanish Minister has this moment gone out of my appartment* [sic], *after having said to me, 'You have made Sir, the grandest step, that has ever yet been taken . . .' Voila! a flour* [sic] *of diplomatick rhetorick, enough to turn my head, whether I have turned those of the Dutchmen or not . . .*"

10. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*J. Adams.*" 2 pp., 4to, Paris, November 7, 1782. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

Writes about his diplomatic triumph in Holland where he had negotiated, on October 8th, a treaty of amity and commerce with that country. At the time of writing the letter he was in Paris attending a conference of the American commissioners with the British representative which resulted in the signing, on Nov. 30th, of a preliminary treaty of peace with Great Britain.

"*The influence of the stadtholder and his court, the intrigues of the English, the weight of a numerous and wealthy and powerfull English Party, the secret and open negotiations of neutral powers were not the only obstacles I had to encounter. Secret dark insinuations against my personal character from a quarter from whence they ought not have have come, embarrassed me more than all the rest. Patience and perseverance, however, at last overcame them all . . .*"

11. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 1 p., 4to, Paris, Sept. 14, 1783. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

REGARDING THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

"Give me leave to introduce to your acquaintance and friendship, Mr. Thaxter, who goes home with the definitive Treaty.

"This Treaty which is but a repetition of the Provisional Articles was all we could obtain, a poor compensation for nine months negotiation; but I assure you we were very glad to get the hand put to this . . .

"I hope the States are settling fast into order and that all will go well. There will be disputes for sometime about the refugees but I hope they will have no serious ill effect . . ."

"IS NOT MY ELECTION TO THIS OFFICE, IN THE SCURVY MANNER IN WHICH IT WAS DONE, A CURSE RATHER THAN A BLESSING?"

12. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 3¼ pp., folio, New York, May 17, 1789. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A lengthy letter.

WRITTEN EIGHTEEN DAYS AFTER ASSUMING OFFICE AS THE FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. The letter relates to the dispute then in Congress as to where the seat of government should be established in the colonies.

"The influence which you suppose I may have as President of the Senate, will be found to be very little, if any at all. . . . The place will make little odds—in Georgia, in Maryland, in Pennsylvania and in New York, suspicion real or feigned would be the same. I cannot see that a union of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, in seeing the seat of government, at one place more than another, would increase or diminish their influence in any future distribution of the great offices of State. . . . I see no symptoms of a corrupt influence here, more than I always saw at Philadelphia and the inhabitants of this city appear as decidedly federal as those of any other place. . . . I own however that I love Philadelphia quite as well as New York. . . . I think the danger in this article is very probable, and a federal town, to the southward of Chesapeak Bay, would be terrible to the health of many gentn., but what think you of the federal town of Trenton? . . .

"But to come to the point: I am situated in the Constitution, in a manner, that will render it proper for me to be neutral in such a contest. I shall never be a zealous advocate for sitting in New York . . .

"You say I had not a firmer friend in the late election. I must protest against this mode of reasoning. I am not obliged to vote for a man because he voted for me. . . . But ask your own heart—is not my election to this office, in the scurvy manner in which it was done, a curse rather than a blessing? . . ."

BERATES ALEXANDER HAMILTON, AND RESORTS TO STRONG LANGUAGE

13. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*J. Adams.*" 6 pp., small 4to, Quincy, January 25, 1806. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A lengthy and closely written letter.

Pertains to General Francisco Miranda, organizer of the ill-fated expedition that attempted to achieve the independence of South America. Expresses contempt for Alexander Hamilton. Mentions Washington, Burr, Jefferson, Hamilton, Monroe, Decatur, Truxton, Madison, Jay and others. Only a few days before the writing of this letter General Miranda had sailed from New York.

"I never had the good fortune to meet General Miranda nor the pleasure to see him. I have heard much of his abilities and the politeness of his manners. But who is he? What is he? Whence does he come and whither does he go? What are his motives, views and object? Secrecy, mystery and intrigue, have a mighty effect on the world. You and I have seen it in Franklin, Washington, Burr, Hamilton and Jefferson, and many others . . .

"Miranda's anecdote of Hamilton's scorn of Washington is no surprise to me. Those who trumpetted [sic] *Washington in the highest strains at sometimes, spoke of him, at others, in the strangest terms of contempt. . . . Hamilton, Pickering, and many others, have been known to indulge themselves in very contemptuous expressions. . . . His character as an able General, a wise statesman and an honest man, is justly established with the present age and posterity . . ."*

different interpretations. Some whom I have heard of them, did not know mean, the Titles of Thing or Lords, nor the quality of hereditary things or Lords, they meant no more than that they wished the President, Senate and House of Representatives might be as independent Branches of the Legislature as thing Lords and Commons were in England, and as capable of ballancing each other. This they might be under the present Constitution if the people would allow them to be so: and the People would not only allow it, but desire it, if they were not deceived by the Intrigues of Demagogues and the profligacy of foreign Renegade Printers.

You ask me a Question of great Importance, for bewond my Capacity to answer. "What is to be the State of Europe and of the Globe?" In Europe, according to present appearances, "The Devils own Government" is to prevail till it changes all the Dynasties of things and Nobles, and Levels all Distinctions and Privileges, under Emperors and their Ministers. Commerce Manufactures and Science will languish, under this gloomy Tyranny and Europe grows up into a forrest inhabited only by Wild Beasts and a few Hunters who shall have fled into the Wilderness from the Tyranny of Pen and Ink. You ask also what will be the fate of our Country? If the Philosophers had not undermined the Christian religion, and the morals of the People, as much in America as they have in Europe, I should think Civilization would take its flight over the atlantic. But as it is, I see nothing but We must follow the or rather that We shall fate of Europe. Voltaire, Buffon, D'Alembert, Diderot, Raynal, Rousseau Dr Priestly, Dr Franklin, Mr Helvetius and that miserable Dreamer of his own Vanity, and their Intrigues, Frederick the great have made all Europe so disgusted with themselves, their Government and Religion that, to abolish the Title of thing they are compelled to assume that of Emperor, and instead of the whips of Monarchy, they are obliged to have recourse to the Scorpions of Despotism.

[NUMBER 14]

"DR. FRANKLIN . . . AND THAT MISERABLE DUPE . . . FREDERICK THE GREAT HAVE MADE ALL EUROPE DISCONTENTED WITH THEMSELVES"

14. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 4 pp., 4to, Quincy, March 26, 1806. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A lengthy and closely written letter.

PERTAINS TO POLITICS, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS, AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. Mentions the names of Thomas McKean, Jacob Rush, Benjamin Franklin, Dr. Priestlay, Voltaire, Frederick the Great, Samuel Johnson, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and others.

"*I sincerely rejoice in the promotion of your brother. . . . But I cannot help laughing at McKean. . . . I suppose McKean promoted Jacob because he is a brother monarchist . . .*

"*Mr. Madison, you say in one of your letters, acquitted me of any intention to change the Constitution of the Union in the individual States; and I solemnly assure you I never had a wish in my heart or a thought in my head of attempting any alteration in this respect . . .*

"*One high in power, office, and confidence under the present administration, has said, not long before Mr. Jefferson's election that 'there ought to be a monarchy in this country, under one of the Princes of England for our King.' This idea was ever abhorrent to my innermost soul . . .*

"*If the philosophers had not undermined the Christian religion, and the morals of the people, as much in America as they have in Europe, I should think civilization would take its flight over the Atlantic . . . Voltaire, Buffon, . . . Raynal, Rousseau, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Franklin . . . and that miserable dupe . . . Frederick the Great have made all Europe so discontented with themselves, their government and religion that, to abolish the title of King they are compelled to assume that of Emperor . . .*

"*You are grown as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove. I cannot force a word of politicks out of you . . .*"

[See illustration on the preceding page]

BURR CONSPIRACY; INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH AMERICA, ETC.

15. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*J. Adams.*" 4 pp., 4to, Quincy, June 22, 1806. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

Relates to government, political, and other matters, among which may be mentioned: The Burr Conspiracy, in which his grandson Col. William Smith was implicated, and over whom he expresses concern and writes "*I have no reason to hope that my name will contribute in the smallest degree to save the life of my grandson*"; a diatribe on John Randolph; the independence of South America.

"*Mr. Randolph is an unusual phenomenon. . . . He has formed himself on the great models of Wilkes, Junius, Cobbet, Tom Paine and Calender. . . . He has wit, fancy and memory in abundance: if his constitution endures till he has sown all his wild oats, and he begins to reason and exercise his judgment, I am not without hopes he will come to something solid and useful.*

"*Taleyrands* [sic] *observation on the character of Americans is somewhat enigmatical. . . . That machivilian* [sic] *Jesuit, and Pharisee, as well as the French in general know us better than we know them . . .*

"*Your kind sympathy in my domestic afflictions affects me tenderly. . . . I have no reason to hope that my name will contribute in the smallest degree, to save the life of my grandson. It is not possible for a man to disapprove more decidedly than I have done, the conduct of Miranda and Col. Smith from the moment I heard of it, which was not till several weeks after the expedition had sailed. I impute no blame to Mr. Jefferson for dismissing Smith from his office. . . . If our government knew or suspected the design I wonder they did not prevent it. . . . Whatever Burr might say of Miranda, he is himself much such another. Both qualified to flatter Col. Smith and lead him into scrapes . . .*"

"I PITY POOR MADISON"

16. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*J. Adams.*" 1 p., Quincy, March 4, 1809. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter, in a minute hand.

WRITTEN ON THE DAY PRESIDENT MADISON WAS INAUGURATED. Expresses his sympathy for President Madison taking over the reins of government at such a tempestuous time.

"If I could dream as much wit as you, I think I should wish to go to sleep for the rest of my life, retaining, however, one of Swift's flappers to awaken me once in 24 hours to dinner . . .

"Jefferson expired and Madison came to life last night at twelve o'clock. Will you be so good as to take a nap, and dream for my instruction and edification a character of Jefferson and his administration?

"I pity poor Madison. He comes to the helm in such a storm as I have seen in the Gulph stream, or rather such as I had to encounter in the government in 1797. Mine was the worst however, because he has a good majority of the officers and men attached to him and I had all the officers and half the crew always ready to throw me overboard. . . . I am not for a division of the Union. Neither by the Potomack nor by the Hudson, nor by the Delaware . . .

"We have been serenaded this morning with the roar of cannon from the castle and from republican collections in the neighbouring towns, on the accession of the new monarch to the throne, but there is a gloom and a great rage among the people. I am very anxious to know the final result of the tenth congress. Our peace will depend very much upon that result. Whatever is to be the destiny of our country, you will always find a friend in J. Adams."

"THE FEASTS AND FUNERALS IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON, HAMILTON AND AMES ARE MERE HYPOCRITICAL PAGEANTRY"

17. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*J. Adams.*" 3 pp., 4to, Quincy, March 14, 1809. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. Accompanied by address sheet franked "*J. Adams. Free.*" A closely written letter.

A LETTER ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF THE DAY, AND OTHER INTERESTING MATTERS. Mentions Washington, Jefferson, McKean, Clinton, Burr, Gates, Livingston, and others.

"Legislators! Beware how you make laws to shock the prejudices or break the habit of the people . . .

"You and I remember the times when Virginia and Massachusetts agreed very well and acted cordially together. And other times when Pensilvania and Massachusetts associated very well: but I fear these were the times when the old Constitutional Party was predominant. At other times Massachusetts and New York have drawn together . . .

"But Burr by his intrigues with Clintons and Livingstons and Gates threw New York into the seat of Virginia and McKean by his intrigues with Gallatin . . . and other foreigners . . . has alienated Pensilvania entirely from Massachusetts. . . . The Royal appointments in New England before the Revolution were as respectable as Mr. Jefferson's appointments have been . . .

"The birth of Washington was celebrated in Boston too. The feast and funerals in honour of Washington, Hamilton and Ames are mere hypocritical pageantry. . . . I allow Washington, Hamilton and Ames all their real merit, but many others much more important and deserving than either of them instead of being honoured, are studiously, and systematically driven into oblivion . . ."

"THESE WERE TIMES . . . WHICH TRIED WOMEN'S SOULS AS WELL AS MEN'S"

18. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 5 pp., 4to, Quincy, April 12, 1809. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A lengthy, and closely written, letter.

HE INCORPORATES IN HIS LETTER A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF REMINISCENCES FROM HIS ENTRANCE INTO POLITICAL LIFE IN 1770 TO 1783. He has divided this epoch into eight divisions. He mentions Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine, George Bryant, Timothy Matlock, James Cannon, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and others.

". . . *You advise me to write my own Life. I have made several attempts, but it is so dull an employment that I cannot endure it. I look so much like a small boy in my own eyes that with all my vanity I cannot endure the sight of the picture . . .*

"*The dialogue between Diodati and me is literal truth, that is, it is a litteral* [sic] *translation from the French in which language the conversation was held, and which I reduced to writing. You may ask what reasons I had for foreseeing such consequences. I will give you a few hints among a thousand.*

"1. *When I went home to my family in May* 1770, *from the town meeting in Boston . . . where I had been chosen . . . one of their representatives, I said to my wife, I have accepted a seat in the House of Representatives and thereby have consented to my own ruin, to your ruin and the ruin of our children. . . . These were times my friend, in Boston, which tried womens souls as well as mens . . .*

"5. *I call you to witness that I was the first member of Congress who ventured to come out in public as I did in January* 1776 *in my Thoughts on Government in a Letter from a Gentleman to his Friend, that is Mr. Wythe, in favour of a government in three branches with an independent Judiciary. . . . Franklin leaned against it. . . . Thomas Paine was so highly offended with it, that he came to visit me . . . to remonstrate and even scold at me for it. . . . In return I only laughed at him . . .*"

[See illustration]

"WHAT IS TO BE THE DESTINY OF OUR COUNTRY?"

19. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*J. Adams.*" 1 p., 4to, Quincy, April 12, 1809. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

". . . *I rejoice too at the honourable acquittal of your worthy brother, but lament the allarming* [sic] *attack upon the choicest institution of liberty, the tryal by jury. Without this there can be no legal liberty . . .*

"*What is to be the destiny of our country. It is Sampson struggling against the blandishments of Delilah and the chains of the Philistines. I hope he will neither brake* [sic] *his own neck nor pull down the house upon his head . . .*

"*Congress is no more corrupt than our Town of Boston or our Massachusetts Legislature . . .*"

20. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*J. Adams.*" 1¼ pp., 4to, Quincy, June 7, 1809. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

MENTIONS PUBLICATION OF HIS LETTERS; refers to a person, whose name he does not mention, as a "*tory enemy*" who acquired his law practice while Adams was serving in the Continental Congress.

". . . *It would divert you, if I were to amuse myself with writing an answer to the tory enemy you mention. That wretch's father stepped into my practice in Boston when I was sent to Congress and by my business made a fortune of two or three hundred thousand dollars. Left him a splendid fortune, a palace in Boston, a superb country seat, and very large sums in banks and stocks. A fortune accumulating more every day whereas I have not added a shilling to my property this eight years. He is worth I suppose four times as much as I am. His uncle by my appointment made as Navy Agent in three or four years more than I am worth . . .*

"*I suspect Mr. Duane will be weary before he fulfills his promise of republishing all my letters. I fear I shall be too voluminous for him . . .*"

adopted with some Amendments, very much for the worse. The bold decided and determined Part I took in this assembly in favour of a good Government, acquired me the Reputation of a Man of High Principles and Strong Notions in Government scarcely compatible with Republicanism. A foundation was here laid of much Jealousy and Unpopularity among the democratical People in this State.

In Holland I had driven the English Party and the Statholders Party before me like Clouds before the Wind and had brought that Power to unite cordially with America France and Spain against England. If I had not before alienated the whole English Nation from me, this would have been enough to produce an eternal Jealousy of me and I fully believed that whenever a free Intercourse should take place between Britain and America I might depend upon their perpetual ill Will to me and that their influence would be used to destroy mine.

6. In all my Negotiations in France and Holland in 1778. 1779. 1780 1781 1782 1783 and 1784 I had so uniformly resisted all the Art and Intrigues of the Count de Vergennes, and Mr De Sartine and all their Satellites, that And that with such perfect Success that I well knows, although they treated me with great external respect, yet in their hearts they had conceived an inveterable Jealousy and Aversion to me. I well knew therefore that French Influence in America would do all in its Power to trip me up.

9. Dr Franklins Behaviour had been so excessively complaisant to the French Ministry, and in my opinion had so endangered the essential Interest of our Country, that I had been frequently obliged to differ from him and sometimes to withstand him to his face, that I knows he had conceived an

"VOLTAIRE'S BRAIN I SHALL NEVER GET OUT OF MINE"

21. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 1 p., 4to, Quincy, June 22, 1809. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter. Accompanied by address wrapper, franked "*J. Adams. Free.*"

AN INTERESTING LETTER IN WHICH HE MENTIONS VOLTAIRE AND ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

"Voltaire's brain I shall never get out of mine. It will make me laugh whenever I think of it. The Jews and Nonotte have pickled his brain in a more durable manner and kept it in a more perfect state of preservation than his niece. I cannot help respecting in some degree however the wretch and his brains too. There is something so fine and so wonderful about him. Why may we not believe that he and Hamilton too were converted in Articulo Mortis and admitted into celestial mansions? . . .

"If 'the Diversions of Quincy' were as scientifick and as useful as 'the Diversions of Perley' I shall never be ashamed of them . . ."

"HAMILTON WAS THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF OF FEDERALISM"

22. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 1½ pp., Quincy, August 7, 1809. Accompanied by address sheet franked "*J. Adams. Free.*" A closely written letter.

REFERS TO THE WRITING OF HIS "LIFE." Mentions John Rush's "misfortune", which alludes to his having arrived from New Orleans suffering from melancholy brought on by killing a brother officer of the Navy in a duel. Mentions Alexander Hamilton.

". . . You have frequently, in a most friendly manner advised me to write my own Life. I shall never have resolution or time to accomplish such a work, but having been called before the public most undesignedly and unexpectedly and excessively reproached with one of the wisest most virtuous and most successful and most important actions of my Life, the Peace with France in 1800 *I undertook an apology for it. . . . I am now upon the Peace of* 1783. . . . *The printers in Boston talk of an edition of them in a book. That is their affair . . .*

"John's misfortune I deplore. I sympathize with you, and with the keener sensibility as I have experienced the feelings and reflections of a father in circumstances perhaps still more desperate, calamitous, and afflicting. Parents must have their tryals . . .

"As Hamilton was the sovereign Pontiff of Federalism all his Cardinals no doubt will endeavour to excite the whole church to excommunicate and anathematize me. Content. It was time for a Protestant separation. Their avarice and ambition, their servility to England and menaces of the union were misleading the nation . . ."

"I DOUBT WHETHER FAITHFUL HISTORY WAS OR EVER CAN BE WRITTEN"

23. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*J. A.*" 1¼ pp., Quincy, August 31, 1809. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

ON THE WRITING OF HISTORY, CONTEMPLATING PUBLISHING HIS WRITINGS, etc. Mentions the names of several well-known persons.

"*Neither Colonel Duane's, nor any other newspaper, will follow me through the long journey I have undertaken. I am not certain that the patriot will have patience and perseverance enough . . .*

"*I have very solemn notions on the sanctity of history. Every historian aught to be able to take the oath of Thuanus. . . . I should not dare to take such an oath to any history I could write. I pretend to nothing more than to furnish memorials to leave historians. . . . If you were to write the history of our Revolution how different it would appear from the histories we have! . . .*

"*Mr. Cheetham's project is of uncertain utility. The sooner Pain* [sic] *is forgotten perhaps the better. I fear he has done more harm than good . . .*

"*I had a mind to deposit in some print, my negotiations under the Commissioners of the Peace of* 1783. *But I must omit one half and the other half will weary the patience of all readers . . .*"

"I DO AND WILL INSIST UPON IT YOU ARE STILL A PATRIOT"

24. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*J. Adams.*" 1 p., 4to, Quincy, Sept. 27, 1809. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter. Address page franked "*J Adams. Free.*"

AN INTERESTING LETTER, mentioning English statesmen; and other matters of interest.

"*. . . Fox was a remarkable character. . . . Pitt was another. . . . I cannot pronounce either of them wise statesmen. . . . Pitt I think was more correct in his knowledge of the English constitution in general than either Fox or Burke . . .*

"*Have a care! Deceive not thyself! There is not an old Fryar in France nor in Europe who looks on a blooming young virgin with sang froid. Your naturam expelles furea is mere infallible nature. I do and will insist upon it you are still a patriot, and you never can cease to be so. . . . Your present employment is patriotism and what is more and better philanthropy . . .*"

"YOU SHOULD REMEMBER THAT JEFFERSON WAS BUT A BOY TO ME . . . I WAS HIS PRECEPTOR IN POLITICKS . . . I WAS LENT TO ENGLAND IN 1785"

25. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 2¼ pp., 4to, Quincy, October 25, 1809. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. Accompanied by address cover franked "*J. Adams. Free.*" A closely written letter.

Gives his opinions to Dr. Rush after reading his new edition to Animal Life; writes at length on Thomas Jefferson; mentions Franklin, Jefferson and others in connection with his diplomatic duties.

"*There has never been the smallest interruption of the personal friendship between me and Mr. Jefferson that I know of. You should remember that Jefferson was but a boy to me. . . . I am bold to say I was his preceptor in politicks and taught him everything that has been good and solid in his whole political conduct. . . . Jefferson and Franklin were united with me in a commission to the King of France. . . . I resided with him in France above a year in* 1784 *and* 1785 *and met him every day at my house in Auteuil, at Franklin's house at Passy or at his house in Paris. In short we lived together in the most perfect friendship. . . . I there instructed him in the situation of all my money matters before I left Europe . . .*"

"THIS LETTER . . . I PRAY YOU TO BURN IT. I CANNOT COPY IT."

26. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*J. Adams.*" 2 pp., 4to, Quincy, December 21, 1809. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. With address on last page franked "*J. Adams. Free.*" A closely written letter.

MENTIONS HIS SON J. Q. ADAMS, General Oglethorpe, and Thomas Paine.

"I really do not know whether I do not envy your City of Philadelphia for its reputation for science, arts, and letters and especially its medical Professor. . . . Why has all my life been consumed in searching for facts and principles and proofs and reasons to support them? Your dreams and fables have more genius in them than all my life. Your Fable of Dorcas would make a good chapter or a good appendix to The Tale of a Tub.

"But my friend there is something very serious in this business. The Holy Ghost carries on the whole Christian system in this earth. Not a baptism, not a marriage, not a sacrament can be administered but by the Holy Ghost, who is transmitted from age to age, by laying the hands of the Bishops on the heads of candidates for the ministry. In the same manner as the Holy Ghost is transmitted from monarch to monarch by the holy oyl in the vial at Rheims which was brought down from heaven by a dove and by that other phyal which I have seen in the Tower of London. There is no authority civil or religious: There can be no legitimate government but what is administered by this Holy Ghost . . .

"Do you wonder that Voltaire and Paine have made proselytes? Yet there was as much subtlety, craft and hypocricy in Voltaire and Paine and more too than in Ignatius Loyola.

"This letter is so much in the tone of my friend the Abby Raynal and the grumblers of the last age, that I pray you to burn it. I cannot copy it . . ."

"YOU SEEM TO HAVE BORROWED . . . FROM TOM PAINE A HATRED OF GOVERNMENT"

27. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*J. Adams.*" 2 pp., 4to, Quincy, February 11, 1810. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. Accompanied by address sheet franked "*J. Adams. Free.*" A closely written letter.

RELATES TO NATIONAL AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT, AND RELIGION. President Adams began this letter on February 11th, and did not finish it until February 23rd—the latter date appearing on the second page.

"Who are they who furnish the Aurora with such an infinite quantity and variety of compositions. . . . In one you sent me before, there was an anecdote of a Plan of Washington to attack Philadelphia which was communicated to General Howe by a person in his confidence. The narrator affirms he was intimate with Washington and daily at his quarters. I have a curiosity to know who this old man may be . . .

"No lying down of government for me. But if our government will substitute Virginia fence for the wooden walls of Columbia as our friend Jefferson did, I will not applaud. I will disapprove and modestly complain . . .

"You seem to have borrowed, my friend, from Tom Paine a kind of hatred to government and to take pleasure in representing it in an odious and disquoting [sic] *light. 'Was not government one of the curses of Adams fall.' . . . Had Adam possessed and exerted the proper authority and power of government he would have tamed the shrew who betrayed him and us . . .*

"I have not found in my walks that Paine has made infidelity general among the common people. . . . They asked are these the notions in which we are to bring up our children? . . ."

"SIX SKELLETONS, OR WALKING SHADOWS, AMONG WHOM I WAS ONE"

28. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 2 pp., 4to, Quincy, May 14, 1810. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. Accompanied by address leaf, franked "*J. Adams. Free.*" A closely written letter.

WRITES AGAINST DUELLING. Also mentions John Randolph, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, Judge Paine, Judge William Cranch, and others.

In the first paragraph President Adams refers to Dr. Rush's son John. Dr. Rush in his commonplace book, under date of February 3, 1810, writes "*This day my son John Rush arrived from New Orleans in a state of deep melancholy brought on by killing a brother officer in the navy in a duel between two or three years ago, who was his intimate friend.*"

"*. . . My grief for the melancholly fate of my friend John is only equalled by my sympathy with his amiable family. In the midst of grief remember mercy. . . . Oh that John had imitated the example of his father, and answered 'I am not afraid to die, but I fear God!'*

"*Dr. Rush and his son have exhibited to mankind two examples, which ought to discredit duelling more than any I have heard or read. The one by pleading principle against the barbarous custom: and the other by the terrible remorse and fatal consequences of violating that principle. I still pray and will hope that he will be recovered and restored and remonstrate to the end of his life against a practice which is not only against the laws of God and man, but is peculiarly detestible in this country . . .*

"*How can I turn my thought from this sublime and pathetic subject in which morality, religion, law, liberty and government are so deeply interested to that gossamer that idles in the wanton summer air, John Randolph! . . . A boy with a mischievous syringe in his hand full of dirty water . . .*

"*The day before yesterday I went to Hingham to convey to the tomb my ancient, my invariable and inestimable friend Lincoln. Six skelletons or walking shadows, among whom I was one . . .*"

29. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 4 pp., 4to, Quincy, January 17, 1811. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

ON THE CORRUPT INFLUENCES OF BANKS; bribes offered to General Muhlenburg and John Quincy Adams for their votes in favor of the funding system; mentions his brother Peter Boylston Adams, John Hancock and others; bribery in connection with Thomas Jefferson's election to office.

"*. . . I will give you an anecdote, to answer yours of the bribe offered to General Muhlenbourg* [sic] *for his vote in favour of the Funding System. J. Q. A.* [John Quincy Adams] *was offered fifty shares in our Boston Bank for his vote in favour of it; he refused and opposed the Institution, which first provoked the eternal vengeance of the Junto. . . . I can give you another anecdote of a more alarming kind. Mr. King told me, that General Gun assured him, that Mr. Swan offered him ten thousand dollars for his vote and influence, in a question in the Senate. And I have been informed that a large sum of money was shipped in Hambourg for Philadelphia for the express purpose of promoting and securing the first election of Mr. Jefferson as President . . .*

"*. . . My brother Peter Boylston Adams, Esqr. was chosen Representative for the Town of Quincy, it being the first year after it was separated from Braintree. . . . Upon the question of the Union Bank he saw its corrupt tendency and gave his nay against it . . . and upon his 'Nay' being pronounced the cry . . . was 'God damn the Nays, who would have expected a Nay from that quarter.' . . .*"

"I THOUGHT THIS PROJECT NO BETTER THAN MAKING A LEAGUE WITH THE DEVIL."

30. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 2 pp., 4to, Quincy, December 19, 1811. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

Mentions Thomas Mifflin, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Thomas McKean, Thomas Randolph, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Franklin, Washington, and others of note.

"*When I was a boy, not ten years old I heard Smith Richards Thayer, a great authority say 'When duty and interest go together, they make slaving work'. By your own shewing it was Richards duty to be over-ruled or ruled over by his wife; and by my shewing I shall make it appear to be his interest . . .*

"*Mifflin, McKean, Dallas, all of you indeed, seemed to have adopted what the great Randolph calls 'The infernal principles of French fraternization.' They were for going to war with England, and forming a closer alliance with Robespierre and his forerunners and after followers. I thought this project no better than making a league with the devil. I have wondered that Jefferson did not promote Pensilvanians. I am glad Madison begins to think of it . . .*

"*Your mute art is far preferable to the loquacious ones. . . . What happened to Cicero, Demosthenes, Burke, Fox, Pitt, Otis, Patrick Henry, R. H. Lee, Bayard, Ames, Dexter, Harper, and a thousand others? . . . A mute Franklin or a mute Washington or even a mute Jefferson is not to be found among all our orators; at least in success and popular importance. What will become, too, of our two great reigning orators, Randolph and Quincy? They had better hold their tongues . . .*"

ON SCANDAL AND PUFFING

31. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 3 pp., 4to, Quincy, May 13, 1812. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

RELATING TO SCANDAL BEING DISSEMINATED AGAINST GREAT MEN. Mentions Washington, Jefferson, Peter Muhlenburg, Augustus Muhlenburg, Pierce Butler, Lord Mansfield, John S. Copley (the painter), Tench Coxe, Witherspoon, and others.

"*. . . Scandal may be sometimes killed much sooner than it would die a natural death. . . . The northern politicians, for twelve years past have retaliated upon the southern politicians, the scandal they published and recorded against me for twelve years before. I would subscribe* 100 *Guineas for a compleat edition of all the scandal against me from* 1789 *to* 1801, *contained in the circular letters of the Members of Congress from all the southern and middle states . . .*

"*I have told you in former letters why Peter Muhlenburg joined with Tench Coxe and his brothers in propagating scandal against me. Hamilton would not let Washington and Washington and the Senate would not let me make him a Brigadier General, and therefore he united with Tench, Muhlenburg, Pierce Butler and another of your Philosophical scoundrels whose name* [sic] *I have forgot, to libel and scandalize me . . .*

"*By the way I ought to say one word more about scandal. I know of no remedy against it but Puffing. . . . These puffers, Rush are the only killers of scandal. Washington, Franklin—I will go no farther at present—killed all scandal by puffers. You and I have never employed them and therefore scandal has prevailed against us . . .*

"*Jefferson has sent me his 'Batture' a most sensible, learned and masterly pamphlet . . .*"

"FRIEND OF 1776 AND 1812"

32. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 2 pp., 4to, Quincy, May 26, 1812. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. With address on last page in his autograph and franked with his signature.

ADDRESSES DR. RUSH AS "Friend of 1776 and 1812". WRITES ON HUMAN NATURE, POLITICS, etc.

"I am such a miser that I cannot suffer a letter of yours to remain a day unanswered. . . . You hope the new President, if there should be one, will send back your son, and I hope he will call home mine . . . "The thousand houses in Philadelphia, will utter groans in the night and all day long from their empty walls against the late and present administrations of the government. How far they will be heard you know best.

"Men are at war with each other, and against all living creatures. Beasts, birds, fishes and insects are at war with each other and with all other species. . . . The pleasures of existence are not diminished by it. Since it is the destiny of our globe and our rank in the universe, why should a Philosopher repine? Storms, earthquakes, famines, pestilences, Georges, Napoleon's, are but light afflictions and only for a moment. There is philosophy for you.

". . . I respect and esteem and love Langdon; but we both know that he is no comparison to Gerry in talents, education or information. No man exceeds Gerry in attachment to the Constitution or administration. No man has more order for supporting the independence and rights of his country. No man understands better the controversies in which we are involved with France and England. . . . I am almost of John Randolph's opinion that no change can be for the worse . . ."

"YOUR GENTLE EMOLIENTS FEEL MORE COMFORTABLE TO MY SKIN THAN THE BLISTERS OF PAINE, HAMILTON, AND CALLENDER."

33. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 4 pp., 4to, Quincy, June 12, 1812. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written and lengthy letter.

CONTAINS A DIATRIBE ON PRESIDENT WASHINGTON. Mentions a religious scruple connected with his defeat for the Presidency for a second term. Jefferson, Madison, Burr, Pickering, McHenry, Hamilton, Philip Freneau, and others also mentioned.

". . . I agree with you, there is a germ of religion in human nature so strong, that whenever an order of man can persuade the people by flattery or terror, that they have salvation at their disposal, there can be no end to fraud, violence or usurpation . . .

"The National Fast recommended by me turned me out of office. It was connected with the general Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which I had no concern in. . . . A general suspicion prevailed that the Presbyterian Church was ambitious and aimed at an establishment as a National Church. I was represented as a Presbyterian and at the head of this political and ecclesiastical project. The secret whisper ran through them and all the sects: 'Let us have a Jefferson, Madison, Burr, any body, whether they be philosophers, Deists, or even Atheists, rather than a Presbyterian President. . . . This wild letter, I very much fear, contains seeds of an Ecclesiastical History of the U. S. for a century to come . . .

"I have heard much of Washington's impatience under the lash of scribblers, some of it from his own mouth. Mr. Lear related to me one morning the General's ripping and rascalling Phillip Freneau for sending him his papers full of abuse . . ."

"WASHINGTON SLIPPED HIS NECK OUT OF THE COLLAR"

34. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 3 pp., 4to, Quincy, June 24, 1812. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS, VINDICATES HIMSELF, REFERS TO HIS WIFE AS HIS "RIB," AND FULL OF INTERESTING INFORMATION.

"The decadency of government is obvious through the world. . . . Within a few days, my Rib had the coldness to say to me 'When you write to Dr. Rush, you string together epithets and adverbs and substantives, just as the boys string together eggs in long rows in the spring! . . .

"The prudence of an individual is the policy of a nation. Self preservation is the first law of nature to both. It is the first duty of a statesman especially of the first Magistrate of a nation to watch and provide for the preservation and safety of his country in all her interests . . .

"France, under Washington's administration, had, in defiance of all laws human and divine, plundered our commerce in every sea. . . . She had insulted us to our face, she had invaded your Delaware River and taken our ships there . . .

"When Washington slipped his neck out of the collar and left me to inherit his contentions and his minister, and I sent a new Embassy of three, Pinkney, Gerry and Marshall, these were rejected with contempt . . . and bribes were demanded of them to a very large amount . . .

"Weak, short sighted, shallow, superficial children! You ought to have foreseen all this fourteen years ago, as the madly ambitious, the profligate, the strong featured John Adams did, to his and his countries [sic] *cost . . ."*

[See illustration]

The Prudence of an Individual is the Policy of a Nation. Self Preservation is the first Law of Nature to both. It is the first Duty of a Statesman especially of the first Magistrate of a Nation to watch and provide for the Preservation and Safety of his Country in all her Interests; her Agriculture, her Commerce, her Navigation her Fisheries; all her Rights on the Ocean and on the Land; nay I will add her Morals her Religion, in some degree or other; her Liberties; and as indispensable to the preservation of all and every one of these, to preserve a National Consciousness of her own Right, a National Feeling of her own Power, a National Resentment of National Wrongs and Injuries.

France, under Washingtons Administration, had, in defiance of all Laws human and divine, plundered our Commerce in every Sea in Europe and the West Indies, She had insulted us to our Faces She had invaded your Delaware Shore and taken our Ships there, She had entered the harbour of Charleston S.C. and burned a Ship with five hundred Tons of Sugar at Noon Day in Sight of the World. She had plundered our Ships and Cargoes to more than twenty Millions of Dollars in Value. When these Injuries were felt, and an Ambassador sent by Washington to remonstrate against these outrages, that Ambassador was rejected with Contempt. When Washington ~~[illegible]~~ and his Ministry slipped his Neck out of the Collar and left me to inherit his Contentions, and I sent a new Embassy of three, Pinkney Gerry and Marshall, these were rejected with Contempt, and worse than Contempt. Attempts were made to terrify them as if they had been Children; demands were made of them of insufferable Insolence, and even Bribes were demanded of them to a very large amount.

In these Circumstances what "Strong Features of Character were exhibited? Is there a dastard? Is there a Poltroon? Is there a Stock or a Stone in the United States, that did not feel? Measures were taken with the utmost Coolness Moderation and Simplicity by the Congress of the Eighteenth Century to defend the Country and Demand Justice, not to take Revenge. And a Plan was laid of Revenue Navy Yards and Naval Power, and executed too, which looked forward with a prudent Foresight to the defence and Preservation of the Country in future Exigences, which from the State of Europe were foreseen, ✓

"WARS ARE THE NATURAL AND UNAVOIDABLE EFFECTS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF HUMAN NATURE"

35. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 2 pp., 4to, Quincy, July 7, 1812. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter. With address on last page franked "*J. Adams. Free.*"

ON WAR AND ITS EFFECTS; WITH MENTION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, JOHN JAY, AND OTHERS.

"*If I were as rich as Mr. Stephen Gerard* [sic] *or Wr. William Grey, I would publish and proclaim offers and promises of Rewards in gold and silver, in money and in medals for the best essays on several subjects, some of which I will now hint. . . . These are but a few of the generous projects I have in contemplation. . . . I pray you to suggest to me such subjects as want and merit encouragement, that when I shall be worth half a dozen million I may give full scope to my benevolence. I will appoint John Jay, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Rush the judges.*

"*I believe with you that wars are the natural and unavoidable effects of the constitution of human nature and the fabric of the globe it is destined to inhabit and to rule. I believe further that wars, at times, are as necessary for the preservation and perfection, the prosperity, liberty, happiness, virtue and independence of nations as gales of wind to the salubrity of the atmosphere or the agitations of the ocean to prevent its stagnation and putrifaction. As I believe this to be the constitution of God Almighty and the constant order of his providence, I must esteem all the speculations of divines and phylosophers* [sic] *about universal and perpetual peace, as short sighted frivolous romances . . .*"

[See illustration]

"MADISON WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO BUT IMITATE MY EXAMPLE"

36. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 3 pp., 4to, Quincy, July 10, 1812. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. Closely written letter. Franked on address page "*J. Adams. Free.*"

ON POLITICAL MATTERS. President Madison was the candidate to succeed himself as President. Mentions General Thos. Mifflin, Washington, Gen. Thomas Lincoln, James Madison, John Calhoun, Henry Clay, John Randolph, Aaron Burr, Thomas Paine, James Duane, Thomas Jefferson, John Jay, DeWitt Clinton, Thomas Pinkney, and others.

"*. . . If a Gallatin's rebellion or a Fries's rebellion should be excited by this coalition (I will not call it strange). Madison will have nothing to do but imitate my example (proud and impudent as it is in me to say) he need not put the nation to the expence, nor make the ostentatious parade of Washington, to suppress it. . . . The object of all this spiritual and temporal bluster is to get Madison out. But who to get in? Jay? Clinton? Pinkney?—highly as I esteem the first and ignorant as I am of any objections to the other two, I own I prefer Madison to all three. . . .*

"*Neither party will bear a third power as an umpire. It is tolerated only as a tool. Aristocratia and Democratia will still pull caps; will tear each others eyes and scratch each others visages; I will not be so gross as to say suck each others blood, till some Alexander, Caesar, Mahomet, Cromwell, Napoleon, Hamilton or Burr with an Army of Conscriptions shall make Peace. . . . If every one, who sprung from my loins was split and broiled like a maccarel* [sic] *what is that to the fate of mankind, or to the future, or the present millions of America? . . .*

"*There is a comet in our political system. In its progress, it seems to be now at New York. A. Burr has advertised a barristers office. . . . You know facts in Burr's history that you would not communicate to me. . . . If you dare, I will dare to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth . . .*"

Quincy July 7th 1812.

Dear Sir

If I were as rich as Mr Stephen Gerard or Mr William Grey, I would publish and proclaim offers and promisses of Rewards in Gold and Silver, in Money and in Medals, for the best Essays on Moral Subjects, Some of which I will now hint without any regard to arrangement.

1 100 Dollars or Eagles if I could afford them, and a gold Medal for the best History of our American Navy and its Exploits as well as of its rise and progress in 1775. 6. 7. 8. 9. 1780. 1. 2 and three.

2. Ditto for the best History of the American Navy in 1797. 8. 9. 1800, 1801, 1802.

3. For the most compleat History of Gallatins Insurrection, its rise progress, decline and Suppression.

4. Ditto for the best Relation in detail of the Motives causes views designs and actions in Fries's Insurrection; and of the Measures civil, political military and judicial employed to Suppress it.

5 Ditto for the most exact impartial and intelligible Comparison between these Insurrections their Causes Conduct Suppression and consequences.

6 Dillo for the best History of the Friendship and Benevolence of Great Britain wards America from the Year 1600 to 1774.

7 six hundred thousand Eagles for a true History of the American Revolution.

These are but a few of the generous projects I have in contemplation, but I will not trouble you with too many at once. I pray you to Suggest to me Such Subjects as want and merit Encouragement, that when I shall be worth half a Dozen million I may give full Scope to my benevolence. I will appoint John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Rush, the Judges.

I believe with you that Wars are the natural and unavoidable Effect of the constitution of human Nature and the fabric of the Globe it is destined to inhabit and to rule. I believe further that Wars, at times, are as necessary for the preservation and perfection, the Prosperity Liberty Happiness Virtue and independence of Nations as Gales of Wind to the Salubrity of the Atmosphere, or the agitations of the Ocean to prevent its Stagnation and putrifaction. As I believe this to be the constitution of God Almighty and the constant order of his Providence, I must esteem all the Speculations of Divines and Phy

"I THINK THE PRESENT WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN JUST AND NECESSARY"

37. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 4 pp., 4to, Quincy, July 18, 1812. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A lengthy and closely written letter.

PERTAINING TO THE WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN WHICH HAD BEEN DECLARED ONE MONTH PREVIOUSLY, on June 18th; and other national matters.

"*. . . You are not less alarmed, than I am grieved, at the opposition to the general government in our State. But I am more alarmed and grieved . . . in their stupid embargo and their wicked refusal to build a few frigates. . . . Nay the two immortal pieces, christened the Hancock and Adams, the only ones we possessed in* 1775 *are still ready to pour forth their muttering and complaining thunders . . .*

"*With you, I think the present war with Great Britain just and necessary, and with you I am determined to stand or fall with the national government. The war will be as ruinous to me as to you. But as I have sacrificed everything to the Union through my whole life, I shall not depart from that principle at present . . .*

"*But suppose New England and New York should prevail and turn out Mr. Madison as Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson turned me out in* 1800. *What will follow? Suppose they get Mr. Jay for President and Mr. Clay for Vice President, what will they do? Will they acknowledge the sovereignty of the seas in G. Britain? . . . What measures will the new administration that is to turn out Mr. Madison adopt and pursue? . . .*"

38. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 1 p., 4to, Quincy, September 3, 1812. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. Closely written letter. Franked on address page "*J. Adams. Free.*"

A HUMOROUS LETTER ACKNOWLEDGING THE RECEIPT OF A CASK OF WINE.

"*. . . I assure you, I had some scruples of conscience, and wanted the aid of a Casuist, to instruct me, whether I ought to accept it. . . . If I could convert it into a statue or picture of Dr. Rush, this would afford me and my family more pleasure . . . than all the statues, pictures and mausoleums in the world. . . . But what need have I of pictures of Dr. Rush? I have his works: which in my opinion are of far greater value than all the writings of Franklin. . . . As long as we antedeluvians can drink, we will toast Dr. Rush, his family and friends, the* 3d *of Sept.* 1783 *and the third of Sept.* 1812 . . ."

"THE WAR I JUSTIFY: BUT THE CONDUCT OF IT I ABHOR"

39. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 3 pp., 4to, Quincy, September 4, 1812. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

DEFENDS THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF JEFFERSON AND MADISON, WRITES ON THE WAR, RELIGION, etc. Mentions Jefferson, Madison, Commodore John Rodgers, Isaac Hull, Major-Gen. De Witt Clinton, Livingston, Burr, Miranda, invasion of Canada, etc.

"*. . . The pious and virtuous Hamilton in* 1790 *began to teach our nation Christianity, and to commission his followers to cry down Jefferson and Madison as atheists, in league with the French nation, who were all atheists. Your British Federalists, and your Tory Federalists instantly joined in the clamour. . . . All the pious souls in the world are in England and America. Napoleon is Antichrist . . .*

"*As if heaven spoke in revelation to Jefferson and Madison in condemnation of their systems, this week has brought us the story of the two Hulls. Rogers* [Rodgers] *has shewn the universe that an American Squadron can traverse the ocean, in spight* [sic] *of the omnipotence . . . of the British Navy. He has shewn that American seamen can manage and maneouvre great ships . . .*

"*I am accused of having said, in the beginning of this year, that the government were beginning the war at the wrong end . . .*

"*The War I justify: but the conduct of it I abhor. Not a word should have been said about Canada. . . . If Canada must be invaded: not a foot should have been set on that shore till we had a decided superiority of naval forces upon all the Lakes. . . . Is Dearborne, is Hull, is VanRanselaer, is Wade Hampton, qualified for the vast system of war . . . they are called to plan and execute? . . .*"

[See illustration]

Quincy September 4. 1812

My dear Friend

Little can be added to your distinctions of Principles and delineation of Parties, in your Letter of the 21st of August. Permit me, however to intimate one Idea. The pious and virtuous Hamilton, in 1790 began to teach our Nation Christianity, and to commission his Followers to cry down Jefferson and Madison as Atheists, in League with The French Nation, who were all Atheists. Your "British Federalists," and your "Tory Federalists, on Stantly joined in the clamour; their Newspapers and their Pulpits, at least in New England have resounded with these denunciations many years. At the same time, Great Britain has been represented as the Bulwark of civil Liberty and the Protestant Religion. All the pious Souls in the World are in England and America. Napoleon is Antichrist. The Millennium is near. You would be utterly astonished to attend one of our Federal Churches on a Fast or Thanksgiving day. Calvinists, Athanasians, Hopkintonians Arians Socinians, Priestleyans, Horseleyans, Worcestrians all, most harmoniously agree in representing England as Standing in the Breach in defence of Religion and Liberty, and Napoleon and The French as Despots, Oppressors, Tyrants, destroyers of Religion and Liberty, as Sharks Tygers, Wolves, Bears toads, Aligators and Serpents.

These Things have, affected and intimidated Numbers of your "American Federalists".

At the same time, how shall We vindicate our Friends Jefferson and Madison? You and I know that they very early read and Studied Fournaux's Controversy with Blackstone, and Priestleys Controversy with Blackstone, on the Subject of Ecclesiastical Establishments. They read also Blackburnes Confessional. From these and Locke and Price &c they adopted a System, which they had influence enough to introduce into Virginia. They abolished the whole Establishment. This was enough to procure them the Characters of Atheists all over the World. I mean among the fanatical Advocates for Establishments, and these have been almost universally the fashionable Advocates, till very lately all over the Christian World.

But how shall We defend their political Administration. For my part I give it up. In every Thing for twelve years it has been diametrically wrong. Their Friends, (and I am one of them) will plead in their favour, Popular Opinion, general Sense, national Sense

"I WOULD HAVE DONE AS JEFFERSON DID"

40. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 3 pp., 4to, Quincy, September 18, 1812. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. With address page in his autograph and franked "*J. Adams. Free.*"

RELATES TO POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF THE DAY. Adams thanks Dr. Rush for a cask of wine, etc., mentioning Madison, Jefferson, Clinton, Jay, Martial, Wilkinson, and others.

Referring to his appointment of Dr. Rush as Treasurer of the Mint in 1799, which office he held until his death, Adams writes: ". . . *When you thanked me, in strict propriety you was in error. You did wrong. I gave you nothing. I was trustee for our Country. Had I known a man more fit, more deserving, you would not have been selected . . .*

"*I feel the force of all your 'But,' 'Butt,' 'Butts.' I know of but one 'Butt,' however, that ought to have been decisive. This is the rash insult to Jefferson and Madison, in the Address to Congress. . . . I would have done as Jefferson did. I could have done no otherwise . . .*

"*I never heard him speak of either Ws. with any contempt. He has always been cautious before me. He once sent me, when I was President, a bundle of papers of complaint against Wilkinson, from Detroit. . . . The amount of them all was that he had proclaimed martial law at Detroit. This I believed to be necessary. . . . I therefore acquitted Wilkinson and continued him in command . . .*

"*To be sober, I believe Mr. Madison will be again elected: and upon the whole, I wish it, because I see no man who will be likely to do better. . . . Madison's private opinions and Jefferson's too, are more correct than their public conduct has been: for that has been dictated by their party . . .*

"*Neither Mr. Clinton nor Mr. Jay, nor Mr. Martial, nor any other man that occurs to me could in the present circumstances serve us so effectually as Mr. Madison, if Congress will let him . . .*"

"I WISH JEFFERSON NO ILL: I ENVY HIM NOT"

41. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 4 pp., 4to, Quincy, December 27, 1812. With address sheet franked "*J. Adams. Free.*" A closely written letter.

PRESIDENT ADAMS ALWAYS STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF A NAVY AND ADVOCATED A LARGE ONE. President Adams had attended a dinner at a Mr. Peter C. Brooke's, where he met an influential citizen of Boston, one Mr. Thorndyke and he enlightens Dr. Rush on the conversation between Mr. Thorndyke and himself in discussing the importance of a navy.

In repeating to Dr. Rush part of his conversation with Mr. Thorndyke he writes:

"*Mr. Thorndyke said to me 'Sir,' said Mr. Thorndyke to me, 'You have been so long and so invariably, the friend and advocate of a navy, that these late victories at sea must have given you peculiar pleasure.' . . . I assured Mr. Thorndyke that our naval conquerors had given me the most compleat satisfaction. . . . My surprise Mr. Thorndyke is as great as yours, that it has not convinced the whole nation. . . . If an old man's garrulity, Mr. T., could be pardoned, I could give you a rough sketch. A Captain John Manly in 1775 offered General Washington to go out and take him some prizes. Washington dreading the responsibility and doubting his authority wrote to Congress. . . . The Committee were Silas Deane, John Langdon, and John Adams. We . . . agreed and reported a resolution authorizing Washington to fit out a vessel. . . . Manly was fitted out and took transports with soldiers . . . and the noble mortar, which was called the Congress, and drove the British army from Boston, and navy from its harbour . . .*

". . . *You ask: 'Who is the Sackville, that holds the lion by the tail? that holds the patriotism and valour of our country by the tail? that has clipped the wings of the American Eagle in order to prevent her spreading them upon the Ocean? that has broken her bill in order to prevent her picking out the eyes of the British lion?' . . . I wish Jefferson no ill: I envy him not. I shudder at the calamities which I fear his conduct is preparing for his country. . . . Madison was his pupil, held the tail of the noble animal too long, and I fear has not yet entirely let go his hold . . .*"

"OUR NAVAL VICTORIES WILL MARK AN ERA IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD"

42. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 2¼ pp., 4to, Quincy, Dec. 21, 1812. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. Franked on address sheet "*J. Adams. Free.*" A closely written letter.

WRITES ON HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF THE DAY. Refers to the successful engagements of the American Naval forces over those of the British. Mentions Dr. Waterhouse.

"*. . . Your curious fact, as you observe, is not singular. My case is like yours. 'Those who owe me most obligations are the most hostile to me.' The Essex Junto owe their existence and all their consequence to me. They adopted my sentiments and plan of government in* 1779 *and in* 1788, *and availed themselves of my writings and my influence and of my patronage, to lay the foundation of all that power which they are now abusing to the danger of the nation. . . . I was invariably the most tender, the most compassionate the most indulgent to the tories, as I could exemplify to you in a hundred instances. . . . This conduct was dictated to me . . . by a desire to unite the American people, who, you know, were divided in their hearts, as much as they are now, through the whole Revolution. . . .*

"*Our Naval victories will mark an era in the history of the world. They have revealed . . . truth, which, tho' I have believed them these forty years . . . viz.* 1, *That the British Navy is vulnerable, and,* 2, *That the American Navy is the only one able to check and limit its power. . . . Comfort me, if you can. My hopes are all in a Navy . . .*"

"NAVAL OFFICERS IN EUROPE WOULD NOT BE SO MUCH SURPRISED AT OUR NAVAL VICTORIES AS WE ARE"

43. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 5 pp., 4to, Quincy, Jan. 20, 1813. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A lengthy and closely written letter.

RELATES A NUMBER OF ANECDOTES. Mentions names of Lt. Gov. Gray of Massachusetts, Vice-President Gerry, General Boyd, Commodore Rodgers, Admiral Thevenot, Comte de Sade, and others.

"*On Wednesday the* 13*th of this month I dined with our late Lt. Governor Gray, in company with Vice President Gerry, General Boyd, Commodore Rodgers, Captain Smith and Captain Lt. Crane and other officers of the Navy. . . . The officers of the Navy all understood the disease of the mind in old age, so well as to acknowledge me as their father . . . as I really was proud of my Naval Family . . .*

"*The discourse between me and Boyd was upon The Prophet, Tecumseh his brother, and the Battle of Tippacanoe . . .*

"*On the* 17*th I dined with a neighbour Mr. Marston in Quincy, with Commodore Rodgers and Captain Lt. Crane in a family way. . . . Before dinner Marston observed that 'Europe would be astonished at the exertions of our fleet.' I answered, perhaps the most enlightened naval officers in Europe would not be so much surprized at them, as we were. . . . I asked the Commodore whether he had ever seen Monsieur Thevenot . . . one of the most scientific and experienced sea officers in Europe. His answer was: he had not . . .*"

Adams relates a conversation with Admiral Thevenot in which the latter stated "*I am told that your frigate Alliance, in which you came here, was built by an American. I have been on board of her and examined her in every part, and you may depend upon it there is not a more perfect frigate . . .*"

"SIX OF THE REMAINING NINE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WILL SOON TAKE THEIR FLIGHT AFTER CLYMER"

44. ADAMS, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Adams.*" 2 pp., 4to, Quincy, February 3, 1813. With address on last page and franked "*J. Adams. Free.*"

MENTIONS PAUL JONES, JAMES BARRY, WILLIAM JONES, JEFFERSON, ROBERT BURNS, SIR WALTER SCOTT, and others.

"*I congratulate you, and your State and our Nation on the acquisition of such a Secretary of the Navy as you represent the Honourable William Jones to be. . . . Nothing can be more ridiculous and contemptible than the dignity of a President or a Governor, whom every puppy in the streets, and every profligate scribbler in a prostituted newspaper can call a cheat, lyar* [sic], *a scoundrel, a villain or knave and an imposter when he pleases with impunity . . .*

"*Feathers and straws shew which way the wind blows. Such beings as Jones and Barry set up pretensions! . . .*

"*Six of the remaining nine subscribers of the Declaration of Independence will soon take their flight after Clymer.* [George Clymer had died on Jan. 24th.] *Jefferson, Gerry and Rush, have yet probably a longer run. Jefferson is as tough as a lignum vitae knot. He rides journeys on horseback . . .*"

[See illustration]

45. ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, Sixth President of the United States. A.L.s. "*John Quincy Adams.*" 1¼ pp., 4to, St. Petersburg, January 11, 1811. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

WRITTEN WHILE MINISTER TO RUSSIA. Mentions one, Mr. Hodge, whose vessel was captured by a Danish privateer; acknowledges receipt from Mr. Hodge of a copy of Dr. Rush's *Medical Inquiries and Observations*, which he presented to the Emperor.

"*Mr. Hodge . . . forwarded your favor of 3 May, with the packet containing a copy of the new edition of your "Medical Inquiries and Observations". . . . Believing that your intentions would be most effectually accomplished by presenting the copy of your works to the Emperor himself, I addressed them to him with a note to Count Romanzoff, the Chancellor of the Empire, requesting him to present them to His Majesty in your name. . . . I received a note from Count Romanzoff informing me he had accordingly presented your book to the Emperor, who had accepted it with pleasure and as a testimonial of his satisfaction, had directed him to send you a ring . . . which I will commit to the first trusty person who may be going to Philadelphia . . .*"

46. AITKEN, ROBERT, Publisher of First Bible printed in English in America. A.D.s. "*Robert Aitken.*" 1 p., large folio. [April 1, 1800.] Bill af account rendered to Jonathan Williams.

Account rendered to Gen. Jonathan Williams, for printing, paper furnished, binding, etc., of books, covering the period Jan. 3, 1793 to April 1, 1800. Robert Aitken was the publisher of the first Bible in English printed in America, and which bore the approbation of Congress.

47. ALEXANDER, CHRISTINE, sister of Mrs. Mariamne Williams. A.L.s., 3 pp., folio, [Bath] December 31, 1793. To Col. Jonathan Williams. With address on last page. Frayed at edges, affecting a few letters; some slight tears; and a defect caused by removal of wax seal injuring a few letters.

Relates to the yellow fever prevalent in Philadelphia at the time; real estate business; and family matters.

Whig? or any other of his Writings? How these Things all go by Nation, by Soil, by Climate, by Country, by State, by City, by Party! Let me illustrate, by a familiar Example. Had you been born in Scotland, composed and published your medical Works there, and all your other Writings, mutatis mutandis, you would have been trumpeted, through out all Europe and celebrated in all Languages as a greater Man than Sir John Sinclair, or Walter Scott or Burns the other Poet: nay as a more usefull Author than Hume or Robertson. Had Waterhouse been born, educated, Studied, wrote and published in Philadelphia, he would have been a Rival of Dr Rush.

Six, of the remaing nine Subscribers of the declaration of Independence will soon take their flight after Clymer. Jefferson Gerry and Rush, have yet probably a longer run. Jefferson is as tough as a lignum vitæ Knot. He rides Journeys on Horseback. I have, within a few days a Letter from him, a very obliging one, written with all the precision of his best years. Not one Symptom of decay or decline can I discern in it. Adieu

John Adams

Dr Rush

48. ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, father of Mrs. Jonathan Williams. A.L.s. "*W. Alexander.*" 2 pp., 4to, "10 *June* 1802." To Mrs. Jonathan Williams. Small hole in fold affecting two words.

A letter on family affairs, mentioning the names of various members.

49. ALEXANDER, WILLIAM. A.L.s. "*William Alexander.*" 1½ pp., Staunton, July 9, 1811. To "*Col. Jonathan Williams.*"

Regarding sales of "Western Lands," and a law-suit. Also writes about his health, stating "*Andrea is returned from Kentucke & we are preparing for our journey there where a man nigh* 82 *means to put himself under tutelage, help to rear his young race to habits suited to this & a better world. No man enjoys better health except a deafness in the right ear . . . I yet use no spectacles & could walk a dzn. or* 20 *miles or ride double the quantity without great fatigue . . .*"

50. ALEXANDER, WILLIAM. A.L.s. "*W. Alexander.*" 8 pp., 4to, no place or date. To Mrs. Jonathan Williams. A closely written letter.

AN INTERESTING LETTER ON HOW TO ACHIEVE FELICITY IN MARRIED LIFE.

"*. . . I promised my dear Mariamne at her marriage some general rules for her assistance. The load that has always been since lying on my mind has prevented my doing all that I intended—and the more I consider the subject systematically, the more it grows upon me, so that one time or other you may probably get a whole volume from me. I hope in time for your children. But in the meantime I will give you a short view of my plan . . .*"

51. ALEXANDER, SIR WILLIAM, brother of Mrs. Jonathan Williams. A.L.s. "*Wm. Alexander.*" 3 pp., 4to, "*Lincoln's Inn,* 25 *Nov.* 1791." To Mrs. Jonathan Williams. Address on last sheet. A closely written letter.

An interesting letter on family matters. "*. . . They will cost her a little money, but as you have all got so rich by the run in the American funds I regret it the less. I hope Mr. W. made his purchase from my uncle soon enough to be one of the gainers in the profit which I am told has arisen from the possession of these funds. I hope you have doubled your capital at the least by it. Then I shall be the only pauper in the family. . . . 'Tis no matter, for in truth, that I am the only pauper in the family, is a great comfort to me, and makes me the more indifferent respecting myself . . .*"

52. ALEXANDER, SIR WILLIAM. A.L.s. "*Wm. Alexander.*" 3 pp., folio, "*Lincoln's Inn,* 3 *April* 1803." To his sister, Mrs. Jonathan Williams. A closely written letter. Addressed on last page.

On financial matters; pertains to an estate in which Mrs. Williams had an interest; on her son learning the Greek language; etc.

ORDERLY BOOK OF WASHINGTON'S ARMY ON THE HUDSON IN 1780

53. AMERICAN REVOLUTION. MANUSCRIPT ORDERLY BOOK of Col. Gamaliel Bradford of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment. Entries are dated from January 1 to May 27, 1780. 269 pp., small 4to, original calf-backed boards.

A VERY INTERESTING MANUSCRIPT ORDERLY BOOK OF THE "LEFT WING" OF WASHINGTON'S ARMY ON THE HUDSON WHILE UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJOR-GENERALS WILLIAM HEATH AND ROBERT HOWE. The entries are entitled "*Headquarters, Robinson's House,*" the home of Col. Beverly Robinson a conspirator in Arnold's treason, "*Headquarters Robinson's Farm,*" "*Headquarters, Fishkill,*" "*Headquar-*

[Continued

Kosciuszko this evening at retreat beating. — Captain Greenleaf will employ all his men off duty, in filling the empty casks with water, which are now in Fort Putnam if there is not a sufficient number, he will apply for more. —

A number of men, are to be employed in getting provisions into Fort Putnam and Arnold to morrow. —

Four Carpenters with some plank or boards, are to be immediately sent to Constitution Island, to compleat the platforms in one of the Redoubts. —

Head Quarters Highlands March 15

The Officers acquainted with the manner of fixing the Chain, across the River, are requested to assist Colonel Kosciuszko, in order to expedite

Number 53—Concluded]

ters Highlands," and "*Headquarters, West Point.*" It contains General, Brigade, and Garrison Orders, Reports of courts-martial, punishments meted out by courts-martial, orders and extracts from orders issued by General Washington from his headquarters at Morristown, extracts from Acts of Congress, and many other interesting entries.

During the period covered by the entries in this volume the troops on the Hudson, forming the left wing of Washington's army, were under the command of Generals William Heath and Robert Howe. The entries from January 1 to February 21, 1780, are orders issued by General Heath; that for Feb. 21st reading in part "*Impaired health, and close application to business have rendered it indispensibly necessary that the General should have a short relaxation and change of air; for this purpose he sets out this morning for the eastward.*" On February 22, the entry reads in part "*From the absence of Genl. Heath the command of the left wing of the Army devolves upon Major Genl. Howe . . . and tho' he cannot entertain a hope that he can compensate fully, for the loss of so truly valuable an officer as Major Gen. Heath, yet his every effort may be depended upon to render the absence of that gentleman as little inconvenience as possible.*"

Accompanying this orderly book is an A.L.s. by S. Bradford, 1 p. 12mo, June 5, 1867 to H. I. Williams, informing him that he is sending this orderly book to him "*which you thot. cousin Alex. Biddle might like to see.*"

Among the names mentioned throughout this volume are: *Col. Tadeusz Kosciuszko* (in charge of building the fortifications at West Point, and who had charge of laying the chain across the Hudson), *Gen. George Washington, Gen. William Heath, Gen. Robert Howe, Gen. Enoch Poor, Col. Bradford, Colonel Brooks, Colonel Bassit,* and other officers and soldiers of Massachusetts regiments.

Among the interesting entries, may be mentioned those pertaining to Sir James Jay, brother of John Jay, the former having been given permission to conduct an experiment at West Point and to be furnished ordnance; several entries regarding Col. Kosciuszko and the chain across the Hudson river at West Point; desertions; and instructions regarding the putting of full entries into the orderly books.

"*Headquarters Robinson's House, Jan.* 1, 1780. *The Major Genl. wishes the year may be productive of success, honor and happiness to the Army . . . to those brave men who have for several years been encountering every fatigue, perils and dangers, in defence of their rights and liberties, and independance of their country . . .*

"*Headquarters, Robinson's House, Jan.* 21, 1780. *Colo. Bradford is appointed president of the Genl. Court Martial of the line, in the room of Col. Vose . . .*"

Sir James Jay, brother of the patriot John Jay, was sympathetic towards the American cause in the early years of the war, but in 1782 deserted to the British. An entry in this orderly book under date of February 5, 1780 from the "*Headquarters Highland*" reads: "*Sir James Jay, has permission to try some experiments, in garrison, at West Point. Brigadier General Paterson will please to desire Major Bawman to attend Sir James with such pieces of ord'nance, and to discharge them in such a manner, as Sir James may request . . .*"

"*Headquarters, Highlands, Feb.* 21, 1780" General Heath announces his retirement from his command on account of his health.

"*Headquarters, Highlands, Feb.* 22, 1780" General Howe announces his taking over the command of the troops on the Hudson.

CHAIN ACROSS THE HUDSON. "*Headquarters, Highland, Mar.* 15, 1780. *The officers acquainted with the manner of fixing the chain across the river, are requested to assist Colonel Kosciuszko, in order to expedite the important operation . . .*"

CHAIN BEING PREPARED ACROSS THE HUDSON. "*Headquarters, March* 17, 1780. . . . *The fatigue at West Point, while the River chain is preparing, is to be augmented by fifty men under proper officers . . .*"

GENERAL HOWE ORDERS THAT THE WORK OF PUTTING THE CHAIN ACROSS THE HUDSON BE EXPEDITED. "*Headquarters, Highlands, March* 28, 1780. *Colonel Kosciuszko, will exert himself to hasten the chain, and report the moment it is ready. The Genl. hopes for the assistance of every officer who understands putting it down, when the period for fixing it arises. General Paterson will determine the number of water casks requisite to each work, and order them to be got in readiness immediately . . .*"

[See illustration on the preceding page]

54. BANNAN, BENJAMIN, Publisher. L.s., 1 p., 4to about 95 words. Pottsville, Nov. 5th, 1834. To Thomas Biddle. With address portion on verso. On the third page of this folded sheet is a printed circular letter seeking subscribers to "The Miners' Journal" dated Pottsville, 1834, with the printed name of Benjamin Bannan.

In his letter to Mr. Biddle he pleads with him to get him *"a few subscribers among your friends who are interested in Schuylkill County. The Jackson men in this county are withdrawing their subscriptions . . ."* A dispute between President Jackson and Nicholas Biddle had led to the withdrawal of government deposits, and "The Miners' Journal" which was an anti-Jackson publication was losing many of its subscribers.

55. BIDDLE, CLEMENT, Colonel in the Revolution. A.L.s. *"Clement Biddle,"* 1 p., folio, about 150 words. Camp at Perth Amboy, July 24, 1776. To John Shaw, Quartermaster General; slightly defective at one edge, injuring one word.

". . . There are some arms in the Barracks at Trenton, find out if you can whose they are & if of Jersey apply to Congress, if not and you can no Order or Information Genl. Mercers Orders are that they be sent on in a waggon immediately to here . . ."

56. BIDDLE, CLEMENT. A.L., 2 pp., small 4to. Perth Amboy, Aug. 6, 1776. To Captain John Shaw. A closely written letter; a few words slightly defective.

". . . I would have you deliver as little as possible to any of the Troops, indeed I wish none to the Militia but what I deliver—My Plan is to furnish in preference to all the 5 month men for the flying Camp . . ."

57. BIDDLE, CLEMENT. A.L.s. *"C. Biddle,"* small 4to, about 120 words. Perth Amboy, Sept. 11, 1776. To John Shaw, Quartermaster General; slightly stained.

". . . some letters for me passed me on the road while I was on my journey to & from Fort Constitution with Rum . . ."

"THE EVACUATION OF NEW YORK I THINK NO LOSS TO US"

58. BIDDLE, CLEMENT. A.L.s. *"Clement Biddle,"* 4 pp., small 4to. Perth Amboy, Sept. 18, 1776. To his brother. A closely written letter; some words defective.

A FINE WAR LETTER. *". . . The Evacuation of New York I think no loss to us, I have sometimes wished it. Our two Brigades of New England Troops who were to oppose the Enemy, Landing last Sunday behaved infamously, but on Monday about* 12 [o'clock] 1500 *of British & Hessians who attacked a party of ours . . . engaged & drew back about a mile with much loss . . ."*

59. BIDDLE, CLEMENT. A.L.s. *"C. Biddle,"* 1 p., small 4to, about 160 words. Perth Amboy, Oct. 5, 1776. To Captain John Shaw.

". . . I hope you are on the recovery & soon able to be here where I want your Care more than Action as I only wait to hear from Gen'l Mifflin to leave this for Fort Constitution . . ."

60. BIDDLE, CLEMENT. A.D.s. (initials); autograph draft, 1¼ pp., folio, about 290 words. N.p. [Jan. 26, 1778.] [To General Washington?]

An application for horses and wagons for the army. "*. . . I beg leave to propose to his Excellency the Commander in Chief that a request be made to the Legislative Council of this State to order at least one hundred & fifty waggons with four horses each . . .*"

"A HAPPY CONCLUSION OF THE WAR"

61. BIDDLE, CLEMENT. A.L., autograph draft, 3 pp., folio, about 560 words. Morris Town, May 16, 1780. To General Washington; repair in fold.

An interesting letter concerning Biddle's resignation from the army. "*. . . I could pay some further attention to them than was possible in Camp, and from my anxiety to accomplish so important business, early last fall I informed Gen'l Greene of my desire to leave the Army on the close of the Campaign . . .*"

62. BIDDLE, CLEMENT. A.L.s. "*C. Biddle,*" autograph draft, 1 p., folio, about 180 words. Morris Town, May 28, 1780. To General Washington.

Biddle writes of his resignation which took place the preceding month. "*The opinion you are pleased to entertain of my past service & my Capacity to be of further use in Case of Active Operations does me the highest honour—I should not have proposed to retire if the situation of my accounts had not required my attention to settling them . . .*"

63. BIDDLE, CLEMENT. A.D.s. "*Clement Biddle,*" autograph draft, 1 p., small 4to, Camp Tappan, Sept. 26, 1780, about 90 words. A list of queries sent to Col. Pickering respecting wages ❖ A.N. by General Washington in the third person and in another hand. An invitation to Colonel and Mrs. Biddle to dinner.

64. BIDDLE, CLEMENT. A.L.s. "*Clement Biddle,*" autograph draft, 1 p., small 4to, about 70 words. Phila., April 7, 1795. To James Barclay and [?] Howell. A business letter. Pages 2 to 4 display a list of articles Biddle would like to have in return for a thousand dollars.

65. BIDDLE, CLEMENT. D.s. "*Clement Biddle,*" 3 pp., folio. N.p., May 20, 1806. Docketed on back "*Copy Power of Atty. Peter Dobell to Redwood Fisher.*"

66. BIDDLE, CLEMENT. Draft of an A.L.s. "*C. Biddle,*" 1¼ pp., about 165 words. To an unnamed correspondent.

"*Inclosed are Copies of the Resolve of Congress May* 14, 1777, *relative to forage allowed to Horses . . .*" With some deletions and corrections.

67. BIDDLE, CLEMENT. Autograph copy of "Order of March," unsigned, 1½ pp., folio, about 220 words. N.p., n.d.

On Order of March under the Command of Generals Benjamin Lincoln, Nathanael Greene, and other officers.

"To March in one Column by the left in Subdivisions Gen'l Parsons first—DeHaas next under the Command of Gen'l Lincoln—Scott & Woodford next under Major Gen'l Stephens—Artillery Park next—Weedon & Muhlenburgh next under Major Gen'l Greene . . ." The officers are also named at the head of the order.

68. BIDDLE, CHRISTINE. A.L.s. *"C. Biddle,"* 4 pp. small 4to. N.p., Sept. 13, 1852. To her sister Julia. A closely written letter. A friendly letter from a member of the Biddle family.

69. BINGHAM, WILLIAM, Senator from Pennsylvania. A.L.s. *"Wm. Bingham,"* 3 pp., small 4to, London, Nov. 6, 1783. [To Benjamin Rush]. A closely written letter, regarding politics, etc. Mentions John Jay and John Adams.

70. BINGHAM, WILLIAM. A.L.s. *"Wm. Bingham,"* 4 pp., small 4to, London, Jan. 1, 1784. [To Benjamin Rush].

On political matters, affairs in London, etc. Mentions procuring subscriptions for Dickenson College; Monsieur Montgolfier and his experiments with air balloons; etc.

71. BOUDINOT, ELISHA, Supreme Court Judge of New Jersey. A.L.s. *"Elisha Boudinot,"* 1 p., small 4to, about 80 words. Princeton, [Feb. 27 or 28, 1781]. To Benjamin Rush.

A FINE LETTER in reference to the illness of Richard Stockton, signer from New Jersey. *"To all human appearances Mr. Stockton is in the Agonies of Death. It seems impossible but the Scene of his suffering must close in a very short time . . ."* Stockton died Feb. 28, 1781, evidently before the present letter was mailed, as the following note has been added in another hand at the foot of the letter: *"As there is no preparation made for a coffin, pray bring along the proper furnishings including black Cloth to cover it and perhaps enough 4 the body."*

72. BRACKENRIDGE, HENRY M., American Author. A.L.s. *"H. M. Brackenridge,"* 2 pp., small 4to, about 230 words. Phila. [March 17] 1827. To Thomas Biddle. An interesting letter referring to his coming marriage.

73. BRADFORD, SAMUEL, U. S. Marshal under Washington and Adams. A.L.s. *"S. Bradford,"* 1 p., small 4to, about 130 words. To Jonathan Williams.

A friendly letter on family matters, etc.

74. BURNET, J., Aide to General Greene. A.L.s. *"J. Burnet,"* 1 p., folio, about 85 words. N.p., Dec. 6, 1778. To Colonel Clement Biddle.

". . . Gen'l Greene desires me to inform you he expects his Excellency will be at his quarters to-morrow evening . . ."

75. BURNET, J. A.L.s. "*J. Burnet,*" 1 p., folio, about 60 words. Morris Town, Nov. 28, 1779. To Col. Clement Biddle.

"*. . . His Excellency is expected here this Evening. I imagine the position at Jockey hollow will be fixed on, but Gen'l Greene will not determine the matter 'till Gen'l Washington arrives . . .*"

76. BURR, AARON, Vice-President under Thomas Jefferson. A.L.s. "*Aaron Burr,*" 1 p., folio, about 115 words. N. Y., May 28, 1793. To Benjamin Rush.

A letter introducing the brother of Mary Wollstonecraft, author of *A Vindication of the Rights of Women.* Burr also refers to the illness of his wife.

BURROWS-TRUXTON DISPUTE

77. BURROWS, WILLIAM W., First Commander of the U. S. Marine Corps. 3 pp., folio. "*Geo. Town,*" July 19, 1800. To Jonathan Williams; seal torn off.

A FINE LETTER, containing material of Marine interest "*. . . I have lately had a letter from* [Thomas] *Truxton, saying that when he met the Constellation, he should change his Marine Officer. I immediately wrote him, that if he wished it, he should be accommodated if it was equally agreeable to Cap. Murray; but that I should never allowed any Navy Officer to change my Command, nor would I submit to it even to the Secretary. That if any officer quit his Command without my Order he should be arrested, and I hoped he would not put any Officer in that unpleasant Situation. I afterwards met the Sec'y & told him the story, who replied that T* [Truxton] *wished to command all the Navy & all the Marines.—His Successes have put him beyond himself . . .*"

78. BURROWS, WILLIAM W. A.L.s., 2 pp., folio. Wash., Aug. 12, 1800. To Jonathan Williams; seal torn off. A closely written letter on real estate matters.

79. BURROWS, WILLIAM W. 2 A.L.s. and an A.L., 7¼ pp., small 4to, Wash., Aug. 26, Sept. 2 and 15, 1800. To Jonathan Williams. Closely written letters.

THREE INTERESTING LETTERS referring to Thomas Jefferson's campaign, James Wilkinson, and others; also concerning national affairs. The first letter reads in part: "*Since writing you, Tousard called to take leave of me; but I saw something was labouring in his Breast, at length he told me that Wilkinson was his Enemy, that I was the Friend of W. ergo I was his Enemy . . . I believe Jefferson will be elected, if so, yr Friend Dallas will be a Prime Minister . . .*"

80. BURROWS, WILLIAM W. 3 A.L.s. "*W. W. Burrows,*" 7 pp., small 4to. Wash., Sept. 18, 29, and Oct. 8, 1800. To Jonathan Williams. Three closely written letters.

The last letter reads in part as follows: "*You must see my dear Friend, by the newspapers that my Prophecy has been completely true by the 15th inst. had not Buonaparte interfered. No negotiation had taken Place on the 1st August & our Envoys were about to embark when a message from the 1st Consul required them to stay awhile. I believe it will answer no end . . .*"

81. CLYMER, GEORGE. D.s. "*Geo. Clymer,*" 1 p., folio. Phila., May 18, 1809. Entitling Thomas Biddle to one share in the property of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, with a view of the building at the top of the document.

82. DALLAS, ALEXANDER J. and JASPER MOYLAN. L.s., 1 p., folio, about 95 words. Phila., Feb. 6, 1798; a few small defects. A legal document.

83. DEANE, SILAS, Member of the Continental Congress, Secret Agent in France. A.L.s. "*Silas Deane,*" 2¼ pp., small 4to. Paris, Jan. 3, 1778. [To Benjamin Rush]. A closely written letter.

"*I am however fully of your opinion, and as I presume you received Docr. Franklin's letter respecting the interdict which a Certain Gentleman was pleased to lay me, or rather you under, as to receiving advice or orders from me.*" The remainder of the letter is devoted to the shipping of supplies.

84. DEXTER, FRANKLIN, Lawyer. A.L.s. "*Franklin Dexter,*" 2¼ pp. Boston, April 17, 1819. To Henry H. Williams; small hole in blank part of one leaf. A closely written and interesting letter on several topics.

"PENNSYLVANIA SEEMS LIKELY TO ENJOY LIBERTY AGAIN"

85. DICKINSON, JOHN, Member of the Continental Congress. A.L.s. "*John Dickinson,*" 2 pp., small 4to, about 250 words. Dover, Oct. 28, 1782. To Benjamin Rush; small damage in blank part of the addressed leaf.

"*I return you many thanks for your two letters of the 11th and 16th and rejoice most heartily to think, that Pennsylvania seems likely to enjoy Liberty again . . .*"

"THE STORM IMPENDS"

86. DICKINSON, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Dickinson,*" 4 pp., including a quotation, about 650 words. Wilmington, May 5, 1798. [To Benjamin Rush]; a few words defective.

A FINE HISTORICAL LETTER written a short time before the breaking of relations between America and France: "*. . . I have for years foreseen the dangers that threatened my Country. I have lifted up my Voice, to warn her: but in vain: it was too feeble, to counter with Ignorance, Passion, Selfishness, and the Phrenzy of political speculation. Now, 'The Storm impends'—indeed.*" On page four of the letter is an autograph quotation of Dickinson from his tenth letter of "*Letters from a Farmer.*"

87. DICKINSON, JOHN. 2 A.L.s., 3 pp., small 4to, about 140 words. N.p., Aug. 13 [1784], and no month [1804]. One and apparently the other, to Benjamin Rush. One letter refers to Rush's Essay on Female Education, and the other to personal matters.

88. DICKINSON, JOHN. 2 A.L.s. (one with initials), and an A.N.s. in the third person, 3 pp., folio and small 4to, about 150 words. V.p., Aug. 20, 1784, April 27, 1786, and Feb. 15, 1796; the last letter slightly defective. Personal letters. All to Dr. Benjamin Rush.

89. DICKINSON, JOHN. 2 A.L.s. "*John Dickinson,*" 2 pp., about 125 words. Wilmington, Feb. 27, and April 25, 1797. To Benjamin Rush. Two friendly letters.

90. DICKINSON, JOHN. 2 A.L.s. "*John Dickinson,*" 3½ pp. in all, about 275 words. Wilmington, April 15, and Sept. 30, 1797. To Benjamin Rush; three or four letters defective in one letter.

The first letter reads in part: ". . . *The situation of public affairs have for some time distressed me. The Call of Congress rouzed me . . .*"

In his second letter Dickinson refers to his letters on the Constitution, written under the name "*Fabius*": "*Inclosed is a copy of Fabius's Letter in* 1788 *and* 1797, *of which I beg thy acceptance. It is much more correct, than the publication in the papers . . .*"

91. DICKINSON, JOHN. A.L.s. "*John Dickinson,*" 1 p., about 65 words. N.p., Aug. 9, n.y. To Benjamin Rush; margin slightly stained.

"*Some weeks ago you were so kind as to promise me for a short time, that little piece which I composed for an amendment of the Constitution of this State, when the Council of Censors was sitting here . . .*"

92. FITZSIMONS, THOMAS, Member of the Continental Congress. A.L.s., 4 pp., small 4to, about 525 words. N. Y., April 20, 1789. To Benjamin Rush.

On politics, statesmen, and events of the day.

93. FITZSIMONS, THOMAS. A.L.s., 3 pp., folio. N. Y., June 2, 1789. To Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

"*. . . The subject of Compensation is a difficult one to support Government with becoming dignity without alarming or burthening the people is the object, but opinions differ widely as to the Sums . . .*"

94. FITZSIMONS, THOMAS. A.L.s., 2 pp., folio, about 400 words. N. Y., June 15, 1789. [To Benjamin Rush].

"*. . . Last week a proposition for Amendments was bro't forward by Mr. Madison, no opinion could at the time be formed how farr* [sic] *they were acceptable, but I have reason to think they were thou't negatory & premature . . .*"

95. FITZSIMONS, THOMAS. A.L.s., 3 pp., folio. N. Y., Aug. 27, 1789. To Benjamin Rush; three or four words destroyed. A closely written letter.

An interesting and lengthy letter on various matters: "*. . . I did not charge you with being a Convert to Lord Chesterfield's opinion as to simulation . . . I can hear nothing of Mifflins levity and duplicity, that will surprise me, and I very much apprehend his administration, will be a mischievous one, it is to be lamented that we should be saddled with such a man at this moment . . .*"

96. FITZSIMONS, THOMAS. 2 A.L.s., 5 pp., small 4to, about 650 words. N. Y., Sept. 4, 1789, and June 25, 1790. To Benjamin Rush; three or four letters defective.

One letter reads as follows: "*. . . Mr. Clymer appears to be satisfied that the business of convention will go on with the necessity of our attendance if as you apprehend the Minority should have an intention of breaking up the house . . .*" Each letter also refers to [Robert] Morris.

97. FITZSIMONS, THOMAS. 2 A.L.s. "*Thos. Fitzsimons,*" 7 pp., small 4to. N. Y., Feb. 4, and July 4, 1790. To Benjamin Rush. Two closely written letters; a few words defective in one letter.

Two interesting letters on political matters, etc.

98. FITZSIMONS, THOMAS. A.L.s. "*Thos. Fitzsimons,*" 6½ pp. [New] York, Feb. 14, 1790. To Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter; the word "New" in New York is destroyed, and a few other letters defective.

An interesting letter: "*And tho Mr. Madison has done honor to his feelings as a man, he has forfeited all character, & and that of a legislator by advocating the measure . . .*"

99. FITZSIMONS, THOMAS. 3 pp., folio. N. Y., May 30, 1790. To Benjamin Rush; three or four words defective.

"*. . . I suppose it must have been very flattering to him and it required time & solid reason to induce him to relinquish a prospect so very dignifyd & honorable as that of the first Government of the Union, my share in this business has been uncommonly delicate. I know myself to be considered as warmly attached to Mr. Morris . . .*"

100. FITZSIMONS, THOMAS. 2 A.L.s., 4½ pp., about 700 words. N. Y., July 21 and 23, 1790. To Benjamin Rush.

One letter reads in part as follows: "*If many occasions presented of taking Mifflin's talents into view, his incompetence to the Govern't of Pennylv'a would be fully Manifested and I have not a doubt but all his influence will be used to remove the seat of our Govern't . . .*"

101. FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, Signer from Pennsylvania. A.L.s. "*B Franklin,*" 1 p., folio, about 145 words. London, Dec. 20, 1766. To John Swinton.

"*I am extremely glad that the Intelligence procur'd from my Son, relating to your Lands in New Jersey, affords you any degree of Satisfaction.—You may rely on his doing you any farther Service in his Power. He has not mention'd to me that he has been at any Expence.*

"*The Bearers Mr. Rush & Mr. Potts, are Sons of two of my Friends in Pennsylvania. They are at Edinburgh to improve themselves in the Study of Physic, and bring with them to me most excellent Characters with respect both to their Ingenuity and Morals . . .*"

FRANKLIN ON THE COMMON COLD

102. FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*B. Franklin,*" 2 pp., folio. London, July 14, 1773. To Benjamin Rush.

A CLOSELY WRITTEN AND VERY FINE LETTER BY FRANKLIN ON PHYSICS. "*I received your Favour of May 1. With the Pamphlet for which I am obliged to you. It is well written. I hope in time that the Friends to Liberty and Humanity will get the better of a Practice that has so long disgraced our Nation and Religion.*

"*A few days after I received your Packet for M. Dubourg I had an Opportunity of forwarding it to him by M. Poissonnier, a Physician of Paris, who kindly undertook to deliver it. M. Dubourg has been translating my Book* [Works] *into French. It is nearly printed, and he purposes a copy for you.*

"*I shall communicate your judicious Remark relating to Air transpired by Patients in putrid Diseases to my Friend Dr. Priestly. I hope that after having discovered the Benefits of fresh and cool Air apply'd to the Sick, People will begin to suspect that possibly it may do no Harm to the Well. I have not seen Dr. Cullens Book: But am glad to hear that he speaks of Catarrhs or Colds by Contagion. I have long been satisfy'd from Observation, that besides the general Colds now termed Influenza's . . . people often catch colds from one another when shut up together in small close rooms, coaches, etc. . . .*"

[See illustration]

WITH AN ORIGINAL PEN-AND-INK SKETCH

103. FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*B Franklin,*" 2¼ pp. London, July 22, 1774. To Benjamin Rush; seal partly torn away.

A LENGTHY AND MOST IMPORTANT LETTER BY FRANKLIN, CLOSELY AND NEATLY WRITTEN, partly devoted to science, with an original pen-and-ink sketch. The letter reads in part as follows:

". . . *Your Brother Chymists are now every where in Europe, busy in working upon Fix'd Air: And Dr. Priestly's Book has put many of our Gentry upon making, by the help of such Air, their own Pyrmont Water. Dr. Nooth has invented a nice Apparatus for this purpose, of which a great Number have been bought. It consists of three Glass Vessels* [See original pen-and-ink sketch on the following page] *one above another, and fitting air-tight into each other, but easily separable. The Chalk with ½ a pint of Water, and a Spoonful or two of Oil of Vitriol, are put into the lowest. The middle one, fill'd with the Water to be medicated, is immediately fix'd in its Neck, that the produc'd Air may rise thro' the Water. The upper Glass receives the surplus Water forced up into it by the Air which takes place in the upper part of the middle Glass. A Figure tho' not well drawn, may help a little to explain my imperfect Description . . .*" Here follows an interesting twenty-line description of the apparatus.

[See frontispiece]

104. FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*B Franklin,*" 1 p., small 4to, about 150 words. N. Y., March 29, 1776. To his grand-nephew, Jonathan Williams; address leaf slightly defective at three margins.

A FINE LETTER BY FRANKLIN TO HIS NEPHEW: "*I have not written to you for some time, partly from the Difficulty of Corresponding, and partly because I understood from yours of September last that you proposed a Voyage to the West Indies, and I expected to hear of you from thence. Mr. Wm Temple who arrived lately in the Packet, tells me that you are settled down in England for Life, & have no thought of ever again visiting America. Are you married to that sweet Girl? Or are you satisfied with the Sweets of the Sugar House which he tells me you are engaged in? Or are you a Tory? . . . I write this upon New York paper. Look thro' it and you will see the stamp . . .*" The stamp Franklin refers to is the watermark in the paper, reading "Liberty & Prudence."

Coldness or Dampness. - From these Causes, but more from too full Living with too little Exercise, proceed in my Opinion most of the Disorders which for 100 Years past the English have called Colds. As to Dr. Cullen's Cold or Catarrh à frigore, I question whether such a one ever existed. - Travelling in our severe Winters, I have suffered Cold sometimes to an Extremity only short of Freezing, but this did not make me catch Cold. And for Moisture, I have been in the River every Evening two or three Hours for a Fortnight together, when one would suppose I might imbibe enough of it to take Cold if Humidity could give it; but no such Effect followed. Boys never get Cold by Swimming. Nor are People at Sea, or who live at Bermudas, or St. Helena, where the Air must be ever moist, from the Dashing & Breaking of Waves against their Rocks on all Sides, more subject to Colds than those who inhabit Parts of a Continent where the Air is dryest. Dampness may indeed assist in producing Putridity, and those Miasmata which infect us with that Disorder we call a Cold, but of itself can never by a little Addition of Moisture heat a Body filled with watry Fluids from Head to foot. -

I hope our Friend's Marriage will prove a happy one. Mr & Mrs West complain that they never hear from him. Perhaps I have as much reason to complain of him. But I forgive him because I often need the same kind of Forgiveness.

With great Esteem and sincere Wishes for your Welfare, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient
humble Servant

B Franklin

105. FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*B Franklin,*" 1½ pp., about 225 words. Passy [February 23, 1778.] To his grand-nephew Jonathan Williams; several words almost undecipherable owing to stains.

A FINE LETTER BY FRANKLIN CONCERNING PRIVATEERING: "*Mr. Chaumont will acquaint you that he has this Day obtain'd an Order for the Payment of the Value of the 2 Prizes to the Owners in America of the Privateers. I congratulate you upon it.*

"*Mr. Lee talks of nominating you & Mr. Lloyd jointly to supply the Place of Mr. Morris & himself in doing the Business of the Congress. I question whether there will be Flesh enough upon the Bone for two to pick. I doubt it being worth your while to accept of it. I did not thank him for mentioning you, because I do not wish to be much oblig'd to him, and less to be a little oblig'd . . .*"

106. FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*B. Franklin,*" 1 p., small 4to, about 200 words. Phila., Feb. 12, 1786. To his grand-nephew, Jonathan Williams.

"*I wrote to you a few Days since & sent you 4 philosophical papers, which I permitted your communicating to Mr. Bowdoin. As they are chiefly speculative & hypothetical, and (except the Description of the long Arm, a new Instrument for taking down Books from high Shelves) contain little of practical Utility.*

"*It seems to me, that instead of dissenting* [sic] *when we ceas'd to be British Subjects you should have deny'd our ever having been such. We were Subjects to the King of G. Britain, as were also the Irish, the Jersey & Guernsey People, & the Hanoverians; but we were American subjects, as they were Irish, Jersey, & Hanoverian Subjects. None are British Subjects but those under the Parliament of Britain.*

107. FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*B. Franklin,*" 1 p., folio, about 215 words. Phila., April 9, 1786. To his grand-nephew, Jonathan Williams; three or four words slightly defective.

A PLEASING AND INTERESTING LETTER. "*I duly receiv'd yours of Feb. 16. with the Copy of the Journal for which am much oblig'd. I am glad you have succeeded in propagating the Lamp; if the use becomes general, it may be of double Service to our Country, in saving their Tallows for Exportation in Candles, and encouraging the Whale fishery. I do not well understand what you say of your Tinman's Improvement by placing the Wicks round, and desire you to explain it in your next . . .*"

108. FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*B. Franklin,*" 3 pp., small 4to. N.p., n.d. [To his grand-nephew, Jonathan Williams.] A closely written letter; owing to stains the place and date, and a part of the letter are not decipherable.

"*. . . We have apply'd for Convoys, and I believe they will be soon appointed. The Commissioners never receiv'd any Part of the Prize Money that came into Mr. Morris's hand, and therefore had nothing to give up—I will lay your Letter before them on that Subject.*

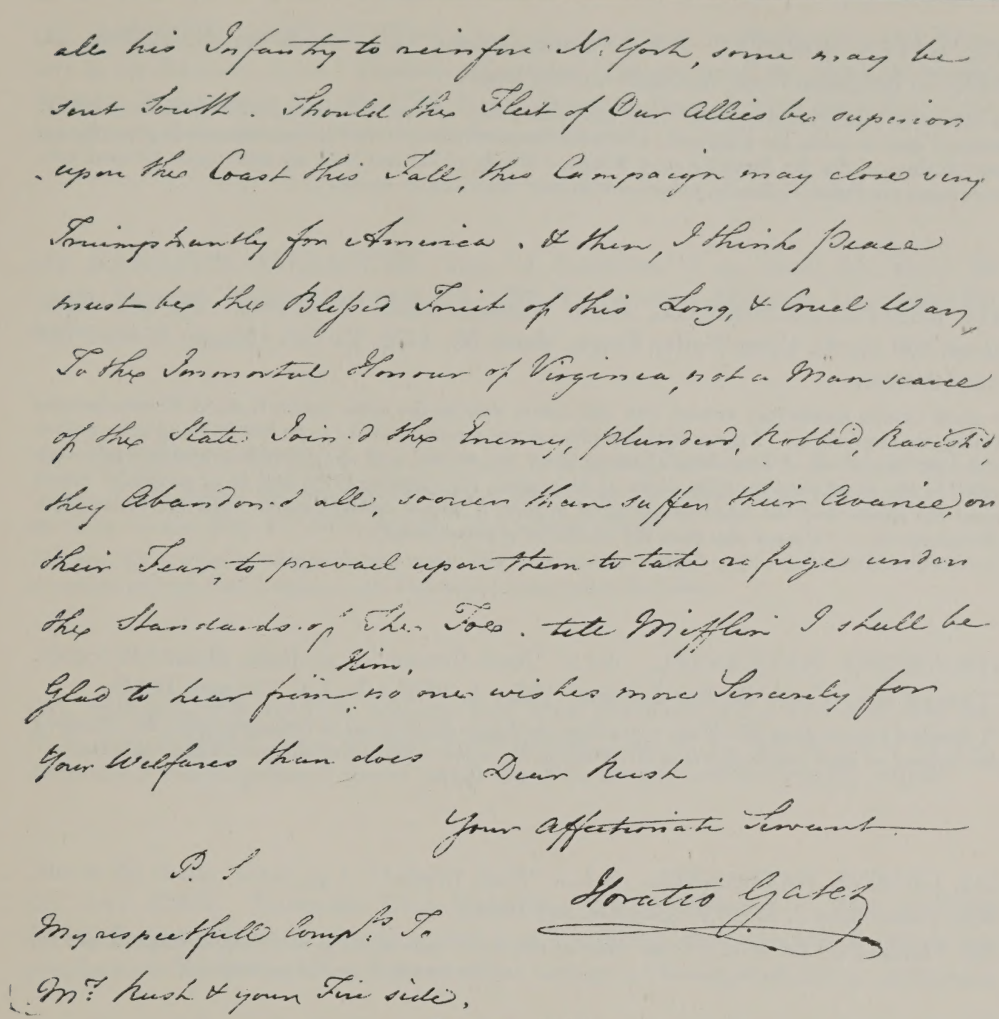
"*. . . and constantly on the Watch to take Advantages, with a Suspicion of every body, that is exceedingly troublesome, and would make one think that he never knew an honest Man in his Life, except himself . . .*"

109. FRANKLIN, WILLIAM T., Grandson of Benjamin Franklin. A.L.s. "*W. T. Franklin,*" 2 pp., small 4to, about 280 words. Phila., Aug. 9, 1790. To Jonathan Williams.

This letter in part apparently relates to the death of his father: "*. . . We have as you say my dear Friend suffered a heavy loss,—and so have Mankind!—But as he used himself to say 'it is the Tax we pay for having friends & living long.' This is a melancholy Subject, and the Discussion serves only to revive the most fanciful Ideas . . .*"

110. FRANKLINIANA. WILLIAM TEMPLE. A.L.s. "*William Temple.*" One p., 4to, London, April 25, 1772. To Jonathan Williams. Strengthened at folds.

"*I have nothing more to say at present than that Dr. Franklin, Mrs. Stevenson and Sally are well . . .*"



all his Infantry to reinforce N. York, some may be sent South. Should the Fleet of Our Allies be superior upon the Coast this Fall, this Campaign may close very Triumphantly for America. & then, I think Peace must be the Blessed Fruit of this Long, & Cruel War. To the Immortal Honour of Virginia, not a Man scarce of the State Join'd the Enemy, plunder'd, Robbed, Ravish'd they Abandon'd all, sooner than suffer their Avarice, or their Fear, to prevail upon them to take a refuge under the Standards of the Foe. tell Mifflin I shall be Glad to hear from him, no one wishes more Sincerely for Your Welfares than does Dear Rush

Your affectionate Servant

Horatio Gates

P. S

My respectfull Comp.ts To

Mr. Rush & your Fire side,

[NUMBER 111]

"THIS CAMPAIGN MAY CLOSE TRIUMPHANTLY FOR AMERICA"

111. GATES, HORATIO, Major General. A.L.s. "*Horatio Gates,*" 3 pp., small 4to. [Hillsborough?] July 26, 1781. [To Benjamin Rush]. A closely written letter.

A FINE WAR LETTER written three weeks before the disastrous defeat of Gates' army at Camden, South Carolina, Aug. 16, 1781:

"*. . . Lord Cornwallis has retired Over James River to Portsmouth; having detach'd all his Cavalry to Carolina; most Disgracefully has he finish'd a most Scandalous plundering excursion into the Heart of Virginia; & it is clear to me, that all Idea of making a conquest is ended with his Lordship.*

"*I conjecture, you will soon hear of his embarquing all his Infantry to reinforce N. York, some may be sent South: Should the Fleet of Our Allies be superior upon the Coast this Fall, this Campaign may close very Triumphantly for America . . .*"

[See illustration]

112. GATES, HORATIO. A.L.s. "*Horatio Gates,*" 1 p., small 4to. N. Y., Dec. 23, 1793. To Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

A LETTER ON THE EPIDEMIC IN NEW YORK and other public affairs. "*Upon my Return from Long Island, where I went to avoid the Epidemic, I found a Note from Mr. T. Smith, containing your prescription, and Advice . . . For the Second I am a Whigg, a Whigg of 75! and from my soul depise all those who have made the Public Calamity, subservient to their Ambition & Avarice . . .*"

113. GREENE, NATHANAEL, Major General. A.L.s. "*N Greene,*" 2½ pp., folio, about 400 words. Camp Valley Forge, March 30, 1778. To Col. Clement Biddle; one word defective.

A LONG LETTER RESPECTING FORAGE FOR THE ARMY, written the same month General Greene became Quartermaster General. "*I agree with you there is not a moments time to be lost in fixing upon proper plans for Magazines. I have been thinking upon the subject and am of opinion that the following must be the great outline of the chain of Magazines, the quantity to be laid in at particular Stores upon the Rivers and the intermediate ports to form a proper communication must be regulated by circumstances . . .*" Greene also gives the amount of grain necessary.

114. GREENE, NATHANAEL. A.L.s. "*Nath Greene.*" 1 p., folio, about 110 words. "*Camp Valley Forge Fryday Evening*" [May 1, 1778.] To Col. Clement Biddle.

"*I received a letter from Mr. Wade respecting the forage department in Delaware State, Mr. Rumford has refused—I wish you to give it to Mr. Wade as he seems to think himself cramp't and restricted . . .*"

115. GREENE, NATHANAEL. A.L.s. "*Nath Greene.*" 1 p., folio, about 55 words. West Point, Aug. 3, 1779. To Col. Clement Biddle.

"*Mr. Thomas Dury delivered me your letter of this day. I have wrote to Mr. Pettit to enquire into the practicability of Col. Hollingsworth's proposition and to report to me his opinion . . .*"

116. GREENE, NATHANAEL. A.L.s. "*N Greene,*" 4 pp., small 4to, about 440 words. Headquarters, High Hills, Santee, Aug. 8, 1781. To Dr. Benjamin Rush; three or four words defective.

General Greene defends General Gates: "*General Gates left this Country under a heavy load; and I can assure he did not deserve it. If he was to blame for anything at all, it was for fighting, not for what he did, or did not do, in or after the action. I have been upon the ground where he was defeated; and think it was well chosen, and the troops properly drawn up; and had he halted after the defeat at Charlotte, without doing the least thing, I am persuaded there would have been as little murmuring upon the occasion as in any instance what ever where the public meets with a misfortune of equal magnitude . . .*"

Accompanying the above is a letter from General Greene, not in his handwriting, to Dr. Benjamin Rush, 1 p. folio, "*Head Quarters, Morris Town, 3rd of May,* 1777" in which he approved of Dr. Rush's methods of preserving the health of an army.

117. HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, Colonel, Aide-de-Camp to Washington and Secretary of the Treasury. A.L.s. "*Alexander Hamilton,*" 1¼ pp., small 4to, about 190 words. Treasury Department, Aug. 13, 1792. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A letter respecting a proposed method for obtaining fresh water from salt water.

118. HAMILTON, ALEXANDER. L.s. "*A Hamilton,*" 1 p., small 4to, about 50 words. Treasury Department, Sept. 12, 1792. To Jonathan Williams. On a financial matter.

119. HARRISON, ROBERT H., Secretary to General Washington. 2 A.L.s. and an A.N.s., 3 pp., small 4to and small oblong 4to, about 95 words. N.p., March 28, 1778, and Jan. 16 and May 27, 1790. All to Col. Clement Biddle.

The two A.L.s. refer to forage for the army. The note reads: "*I wish you to come to Headquarters as soon as you can. I can't come to you. The sooner you are here the better.*"

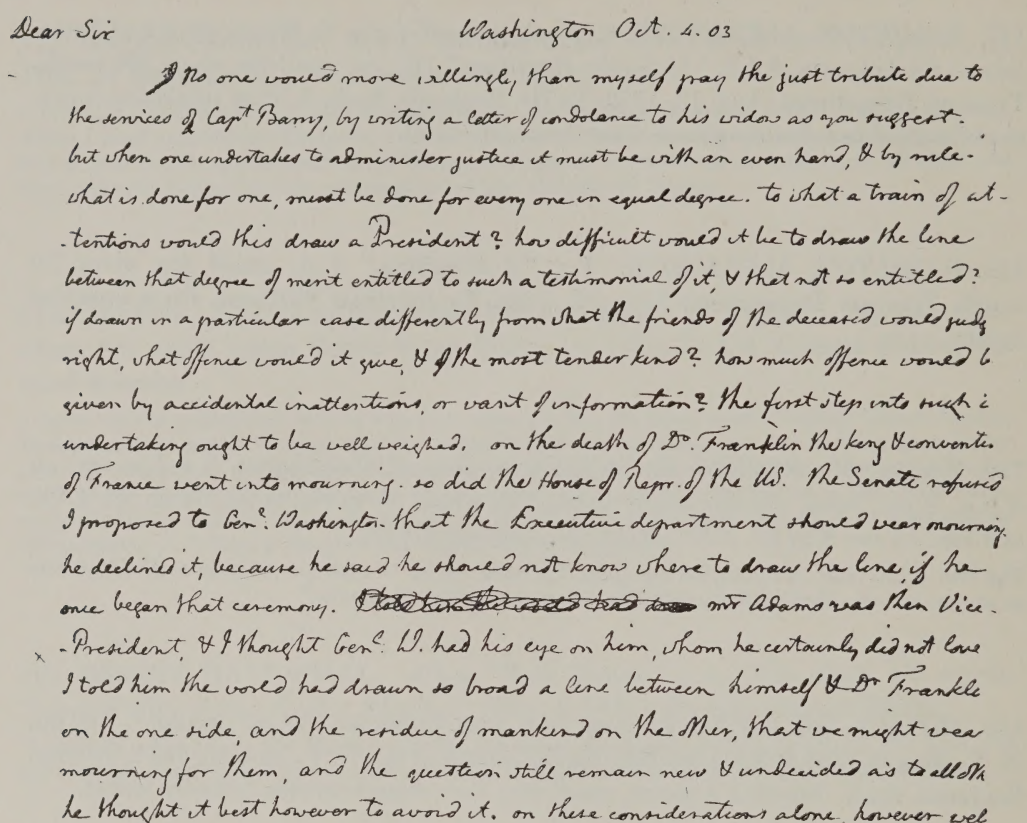
120. HOSACK, DR. DAVID, Eminent New York physician. A.L.s. (initials), 2¼ pp. N. Y., May 4, 1824 ❖ A.L.s. by Mrs. David Hosack, 2 pp. N. Y., Jan. 26, 1811. To Mrs. Benjamin Rush. Together 2 pieces, small 4to. Two closely written friendly letters.

121. JAY, JOHN. Statesman. A.L.s. "*John Jay,*" 1 p., small 4to. N. Y., Aug. 12, 1796. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written and interesting letter referring in part to the prophecies in the Old and New Testaments.

122. JEFFERSON, THOMAS, Third President. A.N.s. "*Tho: Jefferson,*" in the third person, 1 p., small narrow oblong 4to, about 50 words. N.p., Aug. 5, 1793. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. An invitation to dinner.

123. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. A.N.s. "*Th: Jefferson,*" in the third person, 1 p., small 4to, Washington, March 14, 1801. To Jonathan Williams.

"*Mr. Jefferson returns his thanks to Major Williams for the books he has been so kind as to send him, he will be very happy to see the corps of which he is a member profit by his example and pursue the line of information he has so well pointed out . . .*"



Dear Sir Washington Oct. 4. 03

I No one would more willingly, than myself pay the just tribute due to the services of Capt Barry, by writing a letter of condolence to his widow as you suggest. but when one undertakes to administer justice it must be with an even hand, & by rule. what is done for one, must be done for every one in equal degree. to what a train of attentions would this draw a President? how difficult would it be to draw the line between that degree of merit entitled to such a testimonial of it, & that not so entitled? if drawn in a particular case differently from what the friends of the deceased would judge right, what offence would it give, & of the most tender kind? how much offence would be given by accidental inattentions, or want of information? the first step into such an undertaking ought to be well weighed. on the death of Dr. Franklin the King & convention of France went into mourning. so did the House of Repr. of the US. The Senate refused I proposed to Genl. Washington that the Executive department should wear mourning, he declined it, because he said he should not know where to draw the line if he once began that ceremony. ~~that he should not know~~ mr Adams was then Vice-President, & I thought Genl W. had his eye on him, whom he certainly did not love I told him the world had drawn so broad a line between himself & Dr Franklin on the one side, and the residue of mankind on the other, that we might wear mourning for them, and the question still remain new & undecided as to all. he thought it best however to avoid it. on these considerations alone, however wel

[NUMBER 124]

"TREMENDOUS TIMES IN EUROPE"

124. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. A.L.s. "*Tho: Jefferson,*" 1 p., small 4to, Wash., Oct. 4, 1803. To Dr. Benjamin Rush; a few words slightly defective.

A FINE LETTER in which Jefferson refers to the death of Commodore Barry, also mentions Benjamin Franklin, General Washington, John Adams, and the war in Europe:

"No one would more willingly, than myself pay the just tribute due to the services of Capt. Barry, by writing a letter of condolence to his widow as you suggest . . . the first step into such an undertaking ought to be well weighed, on the death of Dr. Franklin the King & convention of France went into mourning, so did the House of Repre. of the U. S. The Senate refused. I proposed to Gen'l Washington that the Executive department should wear mourning, he declined it, because he said he should not know where to draw the line if he once began that ceremony.

"Mr. Adams was then Vice-President, & I thought Gen'l W. had his eye on him, whom he certainly did not love. I told him the world had drawn so broad a line between himself & Dr. Franklin on the one side, and the residue of mankind on the other, that we might wear mourning for them . . .

"Tremendous times in Europe! how mighty this battle of lions & tygers with what sensations should the common herd of cattle look on it? With no partialities certainly, if they can so far worry one another as to destroy their power of tyrannizing the one over the earth, the other the waters, the world may perhaps enjoy peace, till they recruit again."

[See illustration]

in the hip, and to threaten permanence. I take moderate rides without much fatigue: but my journey to this place, in a hard-going gig, gave me great sufferings, which I expect will be renewed on my return, as soon as I am able. the loss of the power of ~~walking~~ taking exercise would be a sore affliction to me. it has been the delight of my retirement to be in constant bodily activity, looking after my affairs. it was never damped, & the pleasures of reading are, by the question of cui bono? for what object? I hope your health of body continues firm. your works shew that of your mind. the habits of exercise, which your calling has given to both, will tend long to preserve them. the sedentary character of my public occupations sapped a constitution naturally sound and vigorous, and draws it to an earlier close. but it will still last quite as long as I wish it. there is a fulness of time when men should go, & not occupy too long the ground to which others have a right to advance. — we must continue, while here, to exchange occasionally our mutual good wishes. I find friendships to be like wine, raw when new, ripened with age, the true old man's milk, & restorative cordial. God bless you & preserve you through a long & healthy old age,

Th: Jefferson

125. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. A.L.s. "*Tho: Jefferson,*" 1 p., small 4to. Wash. Jan. 3, 1808. To Dr. Benjamin Rush; address leaf slightly defective at two margins.

A FINE LETTER BY JEFFERSON, written while President: "*Dr. Waterhouse has been appointed to the Marine hospital of Boston as you wished, it was a just tho small return for his merit in introducing the Vaccination earlier than we should have had it, his appointment makes some noise there and here, being unacceptable to some; but I believe that schismatic diversions in the medical fraternity are at the bottom of it . . .*" Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse was the pioneer vaccinator of America.

126. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. A.L.s. "*Th: Jefferson,*" 1½ pp., small 4to, Poplar Forest, Aug. 17, 1811. To Benjamin Rush, franked by Jefferson; three small marginal defects.

A CLOSELY WRITTEN AND MOST INTERESTING LETTER BY JEFFERSON, penned at Poplar Forest where the Ex-President took refuge when bothered by visitors at Monticello: "*I write to you from a place, 90 miles from Monticello, near the New London of this state, which I visit three or four times a year, & stay from a fortnight to a month at a time. I have fixed myself comfortably, keep some books here, bring others occasionally, am in the solitude of a hermit . . .*

"*I have forgotten much, and recover it with more difficulty, than, when in the vigor of my mind. I originally acquired it, it is wonderful to me that old men should not be sensible that their minds keep pace with their bodies in the progress of decay, our old revolutionary friend Clinton, for example, who was a hero, but never a man of mind, is wonderfully jealous on this head . . .*"

Accompanying the above is the addressed part of a letter to Benjamin Rush by Thomas Jefferson, franked by him.

[See illustration on the preceding page]

"SO WRETCHED A SUCCESSION OF GENERALS"

127. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. A.L.s. "*Th: Jefferson,*" 3 pp., small 4to, Monticello, March 6, 1813. To Dr. Benjamin Rush.

A CLOSELY WRITTEN AND LENGTHY LETTER by Jefferson, the greater part being devoted to veterinary matters and medicine. In the closing part of the letter, Jefferson refers to John Adams, as follows: "*Mr. Adams & myself are in habitual correspondence. I owe him a letter at this time, and shall pay the debt as soon as I have something to write about, for with the commonplace topic of politics, we do not meddle, when there are so many others on which we agree why should we introduce the only one on which we differ? Besides the pleasure which our naval successes have given to every honest patriot, his must be peculiar, because a navy has always been a hobby horse. A little further time will show whether his ideas have been premature, and whether the little we can oppose on that element to the omnipotence of our enemy there, would lessen the losses of the war, or contribute to shorten its duration . . . on the land indeed we have been most unfortunate, so wretched a succession of generals never before destroyed the fairest expectation of a nation . . .*"

[See illustration]

128. KEY, FRANCIS S., Author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." A.L.s. "*F S Key,*" 1 p., small 4to, about 165 words. "*Geo Town,*" Feb. 13, 1815. To Thomas Biddle, respecting a legal transaction. On the recto of the addressed leaf is an A.L. by Thomas Biddle, Phila., Feb. 16, 1815, being a reply to Key's letter.

boy I knew a Doctr Seymour, neighbor to our famous botanist Clayton who imagined he could cure the diseases of his tobacco plants. he bled some, administered lotions to others, sprinkled powders on a third class, and so on. they only withered & perished the faster. I am sensible of the presumption of hazarding an opinion to you on a subject whereon you are so much better qualified for decision, both by reading and experience. but our opinions are not voluntary. every man's own reason must be his oracle. and I only express mine to explain why I did not comply with mr Carver's request, and to give you a further proof that there are no bounds to my confidence in your indulgence in matters of opinion.

Mr adams & myself are in habitual correspondence. I owe him a letter at this time, and shall pay the debt as soon as I have something to write about. for with the common place topic of politics, we do not meddle. when there are so many others on which we agree why should we introduce the only one on which we differ? besides the pleasure which our naval successes have given to every honest patriot, his must be peculiar, because a navy has always been his hobby horse. a little further time will shew whether his ideas have been premature, and whether the little we can oppose on that element to the omnipotence of our enemy there, would lessen the losses of the war, or contribute to shorten it's duration, the legitimate object of every measure. on the land indeed we have been most unfortunate. so wretched a succession of generals never before destroyed the fairest expectations of a nation, confiding on the bravery of it's citizens, which has proved itself on all these trials. our first object must now be the ~~recov~~ vindication of our character in the field: after that, peace, with the liberum mare, personal inviolability there, and quiet from this continent of the incendiarisms of savages. God send us these good things, and to you health and life here, till you wish to awake to it in another state of being.

Th: Jefferson

129. KEY, FRANCIS S. A.L.s *"F S Key,"* 1 p., small 4to, about 80 words. *"Geo Town,"* Jan. 12, 1816. To Thomas Biddle, in respect to a legal matter.

130. KEY, FRANCIS S. A.L.s. *"F S Key,"* 1 p., small 4to, about 160 words. *"Geo Town,"* Feb. 6, 1816. To Thomas Biddle, respecting insolvent laws.

131. KNOX, HENRY, Major General and Secretary of War. L.s. *"H Knox,"* 1½ pp. including Postscript, signed *"H Knox,"* folio, about 170 words. War Office, Sept. 29, 1785. To Col. Clement Biddle.

A letter respecting Pennsylvania Troops and rations. *"Two Companies of Troops, part of the Quota of Pennsylvania, will probably be recruited in the City of Philadelphia and who will require to be subsisted with rations until they shall march and on their routes to Fort Pitt the place of their destination . . ."*

132. KNOX, HENRY. L.s. *"H Knox,"* 1½ pp., folio, about 150 words. N. Y., April 14, 1788. To Col. Clement Biddle.

Respecting rations for Pennsylvania troops. *"In consequence of your favor of the 10th of April I have written you a public letter relative to furnishing the Pennsylvania quota of troops with rations—I can obtain Warrants on the receiver of Continental taxes in Pennsylvania if you can obtain payment—I wish the business would be worthy of your attention—The Treasury are so poor that they cannot make other payments than by Warrants . . ."*

133. KNOX, HENRY. L.s. *"H Knox,"* 1 p., folio, about 50 words. Boston, Feb. 21, 1799. To Col. Clement Biddle, in care of R. and V. Dawes. A financial letter.

134. KNOX, HENRY. A.L.s. *"H Knox,"* 1½ pp., small 4to, about 200 words. Thomaston, Aug. 10, 1800. To Jonathan Williams. A letter on personal monetary affairs.

135. KOSCIUSZKO, THADDEUS, Polish Patriot, and Brigadier General. A.L.s. *"T Kosciuszko,"* 1 p., small 4to, about 100 words. New Brunswick, Sept. 1 [1792]. To Dr. Benjamin Rush.

"I am here embracing my Old Friend General White and kissing the hand of Mrs. White in the Room below . . . give my best respects to your lady a handsome kiss to Mrs. Bradford . . ."

136. KOSCIUSZKO, THADDEUS. A.L.s. *"T. Kosciuszko,"* 1 p., small 4to, about 40 words. N.p., Jan. 25, n.y. To Col. Clement Biddle; addressed leaf, and a blank part of the first leaf, damaged. Concerns the signing of a bill.

137. LAFAYETTE, MARQUIS DE, Major General. A.L.s. *"Lafayette,"* 4 pp., small 4to. Paris, Jan. 19, 1827. [To R. Peters.] A closely written letter.

A LONG AND INTERESTING LAFAYETTE LETTER, in which he writes of the death of his son-in-law, and further says . . . *"There is a mention that I am every day Harrassed with Applications for money, by American travellers, and that the fact has been confirmed by Mr. Brown, the kind author has totally misunderstood the minister, who on the contrary, said that from the few tales that have occurred to him he might judge of those which may have come to me, and so far are they from having anything to do with the description of persons who seem to be meant by the letter . . ."* Attached to the letter is another A.L.s. *"R. Peters,"* headed *"For the National Gazette."* This letter defends Lafayette.

[See illustration]

of their System, might be employ it only to Separate prisoners at Night, and to punish delinquents, While the Reformation System which has excited the emulation of the other States, and of the best parts of Europe Should, in my humble, and I confess, unexperimented opinion, be Rather improved than totally abandoned. their abandonement, in pensylvania, the metropolis of the Reforming System, has greatly discouraged the philantropists of Europe.

I thank You, my dear friend, for the account You give me respecting the funerals address. our Belmont conversation Had well prepared me to the issue. the more new Half Centuries will Roll upon this world, the greater the unparalled character of our Beloved Washington will rise in the admiration of posterity

I Beg Leave to present my affectionate Respects to Your So very kind daughter Whose condescension in wearing a lock of Hair of Her father's and Her dear old friend fills my Heart with pride and gratitude. Remembrances also to Your Son, to His lady, to all our friends in Philadelphia and Your Schuilkil Neighbours I thank You for the very interesting address. George and Le Vasseur lately married to an amiable german young lady request their acknowledgments and Respects be presented to You. all this Juvenile playful observations, Reported in the letter of our friend, Had not been intended for the public, I hope I will not be deprived of them when they arrive to You. adieu, my dear excellent friend, You know I have been for fifty years, I shall be to my last Breath most affectionately Yours Lafayette

138. LANGDON, JOHN, Member of the Continental Congress, and Governor of New Hampshire. A.L.s. "*John Langdon.*" 2 pp., 4to, Portsmouth, February 17, 1805. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. With address sheet. Margin defect, caused by removal of wax seal, not injuring text.

A friendly letter, thanking him for a pamphlet by a Mr. Evans which he sent him, and writes: "*I have no doubt the salutory advice you have given our fellow citizens in this performance will have considerable effect in destroying the great evil you mention. I see by this that you are not weary in well doing, and I am fully convinced you will continue to serve our common country while life shall last . . .*"

"THE KING SHOULD BE DETHRONED OR BEHEADED"

139. LEE, CHARLES, Major General, second in command to General Washington. A.L.s. "*C. Lee.*" 4 pp., 4to, "*N. York, Febry. ye 26th* 1776." To Dr. Benjamin Rush.

WRITTEN SOON AFTER TAKING COMMAND AT NEW YORK, UNDER ORDERS FROM GENERAL WASHINGTON TO FORTIFY THE CITY AND SEIZE THE PROPERTY OF THE TORIES.

"*. . . The gout and fever are now pass'd, but have left me very weak and tender. However, I comfort myself that I am quit of all attacks for at least a twelve-month, a space of time I hope sufficient to finish all our military business. Your common sense is an admirable performance, but such is the timidity and nonsense of the greater part of the community, that I question much the effects were it not so happily seconded by the violence and insanity of the ministry, which must cram down your throats independence in spite of the squeamishness of your stomachs . . . The whole junto of the ministry should not only be brought to condign punishment, but the King should be dethron'd if not beheaded . . .*

"*My presence here with the troops under my command have given a wonderful turn to the inhabitants . . . Mr. Tryon's reign is over and I believe the Royal Banditti will now scarcely get footing in this Colony . . .*"

[See illustration]

"PLASTERING A DAMN'D PERFIDIOUS TYRANT WITH THE TITLES OF BEST OF KINGS, MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN . . . IS TOO MUCH TO BE BORNE"

140. LEE, CHARLES. A.L.s. "*Charles Lee.*" 1 p., 4to, "*Camp on Winter Hill*" [near Boston], *August ye 22d* [1777]. To. Dr. Benjamin Rush. Docketed on back "*Lee. Aug.* 21, 1777." Attached is a memorandum in his autograph pertaining to the formation of an army.

A TIRADE AGAINST KINGS.

"*I only scribble a line to you to thank you for your letter and to beg you will favor me with one (if possible) every post. We are in the same state of inactivity here as formerly . . . I agree entirely with you that the pernicious idolatrous bigotry for Kings, and the name of Kings ought to be worn out—plastering a damn'd perfidious tyrant with the titles of best of kings, most gracious sovereign . . . is too much to be borne . . .*"

year old connexion — my presence here with the troops under my command have given a wonderfull turn to the inhabitants — They are in general stout zealous and well-affected — Mr Sykes reign is over and I believe the Royal Banditti will not recover get footing again in this Colony — an Independant Company from Connecticut who marched off this day for their own homes offer'd my permission to seize an Officer of Government in lieu of a — Countryman of theirs (one Mr Sykes) who Gardiner made Prisoner some weeks ago — They wrote a letter unto the Captain stating the measure and proposing an exchange — the Letter is a long one if I can procure you a copy time enough for the Post, I will inclose it — if Sykes Military guide and the Partizan are to be had at Philadelphia I wish you would send me one of each as I have

"GENERAL WASHINGTON'S RELATION TO CONGRESS OF THE AFFAIR AT MONMOUTH . . . SCARCELY CONTAINS THREE SENTENCES OF TRUTH . . ."

141. LEE, CHARLES. L.s. "*Charles Lee,*" and with the closing salutation. about twelve words, in his autograph. 4 pp., folio, Berkley County, April 22, 1780. To an unnamed correspondent, probably Dr. Benjamin Rush. The letter is slightly frayed at the outer edges which affects a few letters; ink-stains at top margin covering a few words.

Defends his conduct at the Battle of Monmouth in June 1778, for which he was court-martialed and dismissed from the Army; berates General Washington for approval of the court-martial proceedings; proclaims his loyalty to the Colonies.

"*The letter of apology which I did myself the honor of addressing to Congress has I find been publish'd and I confess myself much disappointed in finding it not accompanied by some favorable comments . . .*

"*I hope I shall not give offence in observing that one of the greatest defects in American character seems to be the almost universal rule they have laid down never to confess themselves in the wrong be it ever so palatable; for instance General Washington's relation to Congress of the affair of Monmouth from misinformation at the time he wrote it (for I cannot believe he would wittingly impose a falsehood on the public) scarcely contains three sentences of truth, and he ought of course the moment he was convinced of his misinformation, to have made some reparation by acknowledging his error. He must have been convinc'd by the perusal of the Court Martial . . .*

"*I think, Sir, I am warranted in advancing this opinion . . . on the pernicious principle that Justice must give way to expediences by which I suppose they must have meant that as General Washington is consider'd a necessary man he is to be indulged in the sacrifice of any officer whom from jealous pique or caprice he may have devoted to destruction . . . From the character, Sir, of the present Congress, I can have little apprehension of being thought impertinent in offering the three following queries to their consideration . . .*"

[See illustration]

142. McHENRY, JAMES, Statesman, Surgeon, and Secretary to General Washington. A.L.s. "*James McHenry.*" 1 p., 4to, Baltimore, July 16, 1800. To Gen. Jonathan Williams. With address sheet intact.

REGARDING PAYMENT OF EXTRA ALLOWANCES ON THE NORTHAMPTON EXPEDITION; also requests him to send him a copy of the German work which General Williams translated.

"*I have been given to understand . . . that the principle set up by the accountant has been unanimously rejected by the Heads of Departments, on a reference to them by the President . . . It is therefore to be presumed, all extra allowances on the Northampton expedition directed to be settled & admitted by the late Secretary of War will not be set aside by the present . . .*"

143. MACLAY, WILLIAM, Senator from Pennsylvania in the First Congress. A.L.s. "*Wm. Maclay.*" 2 pp., folio, New York, March 6, 1789. With address sheet, franked "*Free. Wm. Maclay.*"

WRITTEN WHILE ATTENDING THE FIRST SESSION OF CONGRESS IN NEW YORK. Pertains in great part to the office of Secretary of the Senate. Mentions a Mr. Johnson, friend of Dr. Rush, Samuel A. Otis, General Irwin. Mentions the new building to be occupied by Congress.

"*The attention paid to the new members of Congress in this place are excessive. The inhabitants . . . seem to mind nothing else . . . The new building is not finished altho' we have met in part of it. I think the citizens of Philada. should do what they can likewise . . . We have settled matters with the post office so that our letters will come free so you may write freely to me . . . Genl. Irwin predicted that we would all get sore throats if we went to the new building . . .*"

myself that the present Congress will think it not incon=
sistent with their dignity to pass some public censure on
the iniquitous decision of a predetermin'd faction in a former
one; and publickly to make some reparation for the many
injuries which have been heap'd on the head of a Man
who has risk'd his fortune, sacrific'd his military preten=
tions, his Relations, connexions and powerful Friends to
the American cause; in which he thought were compreheend=
ed not only the Political rights of the aggregate, but the civil
rights of every Individual; but however the former may
ultimately be establish'd, the latter at present most certainly
are not, as the great basis, the Freedom of the Press has no
more existence in this Country than at Rome or Con=
stantinople, or Constantinople; and it is sanguinely hoped
by every real enemy to Tyranny whatever garb it assume
that the present Congress, among their recommendations
to the several States, will above all recommend the restora=
tion and protection of this Palladium both of political
and civil Liberty.

I am, Sir, with the greatest
respect Your most humble
and obed.t Serv.t

Charles Lee

144. MACLAY, WILLIAM. A.L.s. "*Wm. Maclay.*" 2 pp., 4to, New York, April 7, 1789. To Dr. Benjamin Rush.

WRITTEN WHILE ATTENDING THE FIRST SESSION OF CONGRESS. Mentions George Washington, John Adams, Major Jackson, John Langdon, Samuel A. Otis, Charles Thomson, Robert Morris, Henry Wynkoop; states that New York is famous for rheumatism.

"I take a leisure moment in the Senate Chamber to acknowledge receipt of your last letter. I need not inform you of what you will find in many newspapers. That Genl. Washington had an unanimous vote, and that Mr. Adams is Vice President . . .

"My lodgings . . . are with our Henry Wynkoop . . . it commands a good view of the North River, Paulus Hook, and part of the Jersey shore . . . I will not be perfectly contented while Congress remains in this place, and I never had a series of worse health than since I came here. One of my knees is now swelled with . . . rheumatism, a disorder for which, I am told, this place is famous . . . Mr. Langdon, late Governor of New Hampshire, was President for opening the ballots . . . Mr. Morris . . . declined it . . ."

145. MACLAY, WILLIAM. A.L.s. "*Wm. Maclay.*" 1 p., folio, New York, May 6, 1789. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. Addressed on back of sheet, and franked "*Wm. Maclay. Free.*" Defect in center of sheet caused by removal of seal, affecting a word.

WRITTEN WHILE ATTENDING THE FIRST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

"Yours of the 24th ult. is just now handed to me by Mr. Bayntun. Assure yourself dear sir, it will give me real pleasure to afford you any satisfaction by the promoting the interest of your friends; tho' this is really but a distant and second hand way of serving a friend . . . I will not even attempt giving you an account of the news of this place. There is at present no other food for the newspapers, but what the transactions of this City afford. What grieves me most is that we proceed so very slowly . . . You mentioned in a former letter that you thought our common friend Mr. Wilson ought not to be seen in New York. I think you right as to the point we both have in view . . ."

ALLUDING TO HAMILTON HE WRITES "FOR THE RATE HE GOES ON, HE WILL NOT LEAVE US A PENNY TO BUILD A PIG STYE"

146. MACLAY, WILLIAM. A.L.s. "*Wm. Maclay.*" 2 pp., 4to, New York, March 7, 1790. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. Franked on address sheet, which is in his autograph, "*Free. Wm. Maclay.*"

ALLUDES TO ALEXANDER HAMILTON SPENDING SO MUCH MONEY; MENTIONS GENERAL MUHLENBURG'S CORRESPONDENCE; APPROVES OF THE "NEW CONSTITUTION," etc. Written while attending the first session of Congress.

"For some time past I have delivered you up to the correspondence of General Muhlenburg, but not in so absolute a manner, but that I reserved the right of writing to you now and then and claiming the right of a few lines in answer.

"The Secretary of the Treasury has made such large demands on us lately, as seem to have put the subject of the federal residence . . . entirely out of our heads, for the rate he goes on, he will not leave us a penny to build a pig stye, let alone a federal Town. Our thoughts on that subject seem now turned to an adjournment to Philad. without saying a word about permanency . . ."

147. MACLAY, WILLIAM. 2 A.L.s. "*Wm. Maclay.*" 3 pp., 4to, March 27 and March 30, 1790. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. One with address sheet franked "*Free. Wm. Maclay.*"

REGARDING THE ASSUMPTION OF THE STATE DEBTS BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. Mentions John Nicholson and Robert Morris.

". . . Those who blame me for writing to J. Nicholson are either ill informed or do not act with candor. This man furnished Mr. Morris and myself with information touching the public accounts . . . The detail of our State debt, it was of high importance to know . . . If there are those who wish for hooks to hang faults on, we must pass them by . . ."

148. MACLAY, WILLIAM. 2 A.L.s. "*Wm. Maclay.*" 3 pp., 4to, New York, April 24 and May 23, 1790. With address sheets franked "*Free. Wm. Maclay.*"

INTERESTING LETTERS ON GOVERNMENT MATTERS. In the letter of April 24th he writes: ". . . [Roger] *Sherman of Connecticut was pushed forward with some artful propositions . . . The Secretary's [Alexander Hamilton] advocates now seem disposed to impede and retard business. Thus if you will not let them milk the cow their own way, they will not suffer her to be milked at all . . .*"

"SETTLE AND PAY IS ALL RIGHT, BUT TO PROMISE TO PAY BEFORE WE KNOW WHAT, I CONSIDER AS POLITICAL MADNESS"

149. MACLAY, WILLIAM. Two A.L.s. "*Wm. Maclay.*" 2 pp., folio, New York, July 10 and 16, 1790. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. Both with address on last page, one is franked "*Free. Wm. Maclay.*"

INTERESTING LETTERS.

In the letter of July 10th Maclay writes "*I trust, at last . . . I may give you joy, on the almost certain prospect, of seeing Congress soon in Philadelphia. May they gain as much credit by their conduct in that city, as I fear they have lost under the influence of this. Indeed I consider it as high time, to find a scape-goat on whom to lay our political transgressions . . .*"

In the letter of July 16th he writes "*Our indefatigable labours are at last crowned with compleat success. The signature of the President, to the Residence Bill, was this day announced to Congress . . .*" He writes on the funded debts of the States as follows: "*An assumption of the State Debts to the amount of* 21,000,000; *this last I sincerely hope will meet damnation in the House of Representatives. Settle and pay is all right, but to promise to pay before we know what I consider as political madness . . .*"

[END OF FIRST SESSION]

SECOND AND LAST SESSION

Tuesday, May 25, 1943, at 8:15 p. m.

CATALOGUE NUMBERS 150 TO 300 INCLUSIVE

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150. MADISON, JAMES, Fourth President. A.L.s. "*Js. Madison, Jr.,*" 2 pp., small 4to. N. Y., March 7, 1790. [To Dr. Benjamin Rush.] A closely written letter.

"*Although your last favour of the 27 ult. does not require any particular answer, I cannot let this occasional correspondence drop, without thanking you for so interesting a supplement to your former remarks on the subjects lately decided in the House of Representatives. It not only gives me pleasure, but strengthens my conviction, to find my sentiments ratified by those of enlightened and disinterested Judges . . .*"

151. MADISON, JAMES. A.L.s. "*Js. Madison Jr.,*" 1¼ pp., about 330 words. N. Y., May 3, 1790. [To Benjamin Rush.]

"*. . . Your hint as to addresses from the H. of Rep. to the National Assembly was perfectly new. I am far from thinking that such a measure might not be formed as do credit to this Country and good to both . . .*"

152. MADISON, JAMES. A.L.s. "*Js. Madison Jr.,*" 1 p., small 4to, about 70 words. N. Y., July 5, 1790. To Benjamin Rush. A letter introducing a young nobleman who is interested in mineralogy and chemistry.

153. MADISON, JAMES. A.L.s. "*Js. Madison Jr.,*" 1 p., small oblong 4to, N. Y., July 31, 1790. [To Benjamin Rush on his eulogy on Dr. William Cullen, delivered before the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, July 9, 1790.]

154. MADISON, JAMES. A.L.s. "*Js. Madison Jr.,*" 2 pp., small 4to. Orange, Oct. 1, 1792. To Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

"*I thank you my dear Sir for the obliging communications in your letter of the 10th Sept. which I have but just rec'd; and am pleased to find your hopes so much re-animated by the aspect of our affairs. Much if not all may depend on the choice of an independent and virtuous representation for Penn. The enemies of republicanism seem aware of this . . .*"

155. MEADE, RICHARD K., Aide to General Washington. A.L.s. "*R. K. Meade, A.D.C.*" 1 p., small 4to, about 75 words. New Windsor, July 21, 1779. To Col. Clement Biddle.

Written on behalf of Gen. Washington. "*Mr. Ellison has made heavy & repeated complaints of the abuse of his grass etc. Whether they are well founded or not is yet to be determined. His Excellency therefore desires you will immediately inquire into the matter & let me be dealt with, consistent with the public good . . .*"

156. MEREDITH, WILLIAM M., Secretary of U. S. Treasury and Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. A.L.s. "*W. M. Meredith.*" 2¼ pp. 4to, Harrisburgh, Jan. 31, 1825. To H. J. Williams. With five lines obliterated by ink. With address sheet.

Written while a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania. Mentions John Quincy Adams, Stephen Simpson, Dunlap, and others. Writes about a petition of a person named Yager; names three Judges who are before committees upon charges; Lafayette's visit, etc.

"*Affairs do look pretty black at Washington. However if Adams should get in by a bargain & sale, he may be ejected in the regular mode, at the end of four years . . . We have three Judges before us—Porter charged with . . . Franklin . . . with 'incapacity & partiality' . . . and Chapman with G—knows what . . . Heavens! What Judges! . . . In the meantime I have not told you a word of La Fayette, who arrived in an extra stage from York yesterday . . .*"

157. MEREDITH, WILLIAM M. 3 A.L.s., 4 pp., 4to and 8vo, Feb. 20, 1825, Feb. 25, 1825, and Dec. 12, 1826. All addressed to H. J. Williams; each with address sheet.

Written while a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania. Pertains to a claim by an "old soldier" for a pension; mentions a Mr. Dunlap; also thanks Mr. Williams for a present.

158. MEREDITH, WILLIAM M. 2 A.L.s., 5 pp., 4to, Harrisburgh, January 9 and 21, 1827. To H. J. Williams.

Written while a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania. In one letter he dwells upon the subject of the Academy of Natural Sciences seeking exemption from taxation, and writes about the association in facetious terms. In the letter of Jan. 21st he writes "*As you are a member of the Society, if I said anything impudent about it, I beg you* 10,000 *pardons.*"

159. MEREDITH, WILLIAM M. A.L.s. "*W. M. Meredith.*" 3 pp., 4to, n.p., n.d.; piece torn from top margin of first sheet which displayed the date. To Henry I. Williams.

ON POLITICAL AND PRIVATE MATTERS.

"*. . . Powel says the first movement should have came from the other side . . . Some of my friends had a letter prepared advising me to resign, rather than be turned out. They became tolerably vexed last night because I declined getting frightened to death and retiring to bed in tears . . . Remember me to Mrs. W. & offer my condolence on the loss of Mr. Stockton . . .*"

160. MIFFLIN, THOMAS, Major General, First Governor of Pennsylvania. D.s. "*Tho. Mifflin,*" 1 p., oblong 4to. Phila., Oct. 26, 1795. Appointing Jonathan Williams as a Justice of the Peace; slightly stained.

161. MONROE, JAMES, Fifth President. A.L.s. "*Jas. Monroe,*" 2½ pp., small 4to. Richmond, June 22, 1800. [To Benjamin Rush?.] A closely written letter.

A FINE AND LENGTHY LETTER written while Governor of Virginia in reference to the appointment of a Mr. Lownes (?).

"*You have, I doubt not, been surprised at my not answering yr. very friendly letter of April 28th before this. But the truth is no incident has occurred since I came into the Executive of this Commonwealth, that has so much excited my sensibility, as that which respects Mr. Lownes (?). The appt. was settled before yr. letter was rec'd, the circumstances attending the appointment, so far as they had reference to him, have given me concern . . .*"

[See illustration]

182 Richmond June 22. 1800.

Dear Sir

You have, I doubt not, been surprised, at my not answering yr. very friendly letter of April 28th. before this. But the truth is no incident has occurred since I came into the Executive of this commonwealth, that has so much excited my sensibility, as that which respects Mr. Downes. The affr. was settled before yr. letter was recd. The circumstances attending the appointment, so far as they had reference to him, have given me concern; and this was increased by yr. letter. I first delayed answering it from the delicacy of the subject in reference to Mr. Downes, till I began to reproach myself of inattention to you, which consideration made it still more irksome to me, and thus those circumstances wh. ought to have prompted me to activity became a motive to delay. In giving you an answer I have thought it my duty to explain why you have not recd. one sooner; knowing that in all cases 'honesty is the best policy', and that a candid explanation was more especially due to the rights of a sincere friendship which has long and I trust always will subsist between us.

I fear the affr. with respect to Mr. Downes has been so managed as to have hurt his feelings, but if this is the case he ought not to ascribe any portion of the fault to the Executive of this State. It was not till abt. a month or six weeks at most, before the appointment was made, that it was intimated to me Mr. Downes might probably be prevailed on to accept the office in question. This I believe was the first intimation of it to any one by whom the appointment was to be made, for when I communicated the subject to the

"PHILADELPHIA CAN DO AS WELL WITHOUT AS WITH THE CONGRESS"

162. MORRIS, ROBERT, Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania. A.L.s. "*Robt. Morris.*" 3½ pp., 4to, Philadelphia, February 15, 1777. To "*The Honble. Benjamin Rush.*"

A fine letter on finances, currency, and political matters. Dr. Rush at the time was a member of the Continental Congress.

"*. . . Every department of public business is in want of money, they cannot make it fast enough & if they will not borrow on the terms other people do, what must follow . . . I cannot urge further than I have already done in the public letters from the Committee, the return of Congress to this City lest we be suspected of motives that I treat with great contempt. Philadelphia can do as well without as with the Congress, But I am confident they cannot do as well out of it as in it . . .*"

163. MORRIS, ROBERT 2 A.L.s. "*Robt. Morris,*" 2 pp. small 4to, about 200 words. Phila., Feb. 17, 1777, and July 24, 1781. To Benjamin Rush.

The first letters reads: "*I send you enclosed a letter from our friend Gen'l Lee directed to you or me. His request must be complied with. I don't know who the Congress will send. It will be very convenient should they think of me, but their Commands must be obeyed . . .*"

The second letter refers to a plan introducing economy into the Military Hospital, and a system for the preservation of the health of soldiers.

164. MUHLENBERG, FREDERICK A., Member of the Continental Congress, and a Clergyman, son of J. Peter Muhlenberg. A.L.s. "*Fre'k A. Muhlenberg,*" 2 pp., small 4to, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1790. To Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

"*Before this reaches you I presume you will have seen the Presidents Speech to both Houses, which we this Day had before us in a Committee of the whole House and agreed to prepare an Address in Answer. There is one part of it which I think deserves your particular Attention, I mean that of establishing a National University . . .*"

165. MUHLENBERG, J. PETER, Major General. 2 A.L.s. "*P. Muhlenberg,*" 5 pp., small 4to, N. Y., April 20, and May 11, 1789. To Benjamin Rush; seals torn, injuring a couple of words in one letter. Two closely written letters.

The second letter reads: "*. . . I am honored with your favors of the 5th and 7th, enclosing copies of the Publications, respecting the Constitution of our State; & the essays on Oaths . . . The Friends of G'l* [Hamilton] *are at present on the opposite side of the Question . . .* The first letter mentions General Washington, and matters of state importance.

166. MUHLENBERG, J. PETER. 2 A.L.s. "*P. Muhlenberg,*" 2¼ pp., small 4to, about 450 words. N. Y., June 10, and July 2, 1789. To Benjamin Rush.

The first letter reads: "*I do myself the Honor to enclose you the Amendments, brought before the House by Mr. Madison on Monday last, as they are not to be made public at present, I will thank you to keep them for your perusal, and to let me know your sentiments relative to the propriety & necessity of them . . .*"

167. MUHLENBERG, J. PETER. A.L.s. "*P. Muhlenberg,*" 2¼ pp. N. Y., July 22, 1789. [To Benjamin Rush.]

"*. . . Yesterday Mr. Madison brought in his propositions for amending the Constitution, the whole day was taken up in debatings, whether they should be refer'd to a Committee of the whole House, or a select Committeee. I was not sorry to find the latter prevails, as I conceive no one good purpose can be answered by discussing this subject before Crowded Galleries . . .*"

168. MUHLENBERG, J. PETER. A.L.s. "*P. Muhlenberg,*" 3 pp., small 4to, about 475 words. N. Y., Jan. 24, and Feb. 22, 1790. To Benjamin Rush.

Two fine letters on the Public Debts. The second letter reads: "*This day Mr. Madison's motion was negativ'd by a considerable Majority; and we are now on the resolution relative to the assumption of The State Debts . . .*"

169. MUHLENBERG, J. PETER. 2 A.L.s. "*P. Muhlenberg,*" 3 pp., small 4to, about 850 words. N. Y., Feb. 28, and March 10, 1790. To Benjamin Rush. Two letters on the Public Debts; several words in one letter defective.

170. MUHLENBERG, J. PETER. 2 A.L.s. "*P. Muhlenberg,*" 2 pp., 4to, about 275 words. N. Y., April 6 and 26, 1790. To Benjamin Rush; one addressed leaf defective.

The first letter reads: "*I have delayed writing you, for a considerable time past; as nothing worthy of communication offered, and the fate of the Finding System was rendered more doubtful every day . . .*" In the other letter the General states that he is inclosing a copy of Madison's Speech.

171. NIEMCEWICZ, COUNT JULIAN U., Polish Statesman. 2 A.L.s. "*J. U. Niemcewicz,*" 5 pp., small 4to, Elizabeth Town, May 9, 1806, and March 11, 1811. To Mrs. Christine Biddle. Two closely written friendly letters.

172. NIEMCEWICZ, COUNT JULIAN U. A.L.s. "*J. U. Niemcewicz.*" 1 p., 4to, Elizabethtown, Nov. 3, 1806. To Mrs. [Jonathan] Williams. With address sheet.

At the time of writing this letter Count Niemcewicz was residing at "Federal Hall" the country-seat of Gov. William Livingston, of New Jersey, and which he had inherited from his wife Mrs. Livingston Kean, widow of John Kean of South Carolina, whom he married in 1800.

Relates to some bank shares which were owned by Mr. Kean; mentions giving a farewell dinner to a Mrs. Hilton and that he is "*sorry that the smallness of our house did not allow us to invite her Grace the Duchess of Bridgewater*" and other social matters.

173. NIEMCEWICZ, COUNT JULIAN U. 2 A.L.s. (one with initials), 4½ pp., small 4to. Elizabeth Town, Dec. 5 and 19, 1806. To Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Williams. Two closely written letters. Addressed leaf of one letter defective at margins. Friendly and personal letters.

him to the world. and I think the faculty would extend some care to the, at present, unborn by [illegible] means to spare themselves of the vile [illegible] of those who may from any part of the world bring over foreign Credentials and recommendations -

As Capt. Coltmans case of Grocer precluded his being much known as a Citizen, & of consequence entitled to Credit only to Mrs. Coltman being known in the profession and therefore my Joining in the affair, tho' an awkward one for me to act in, is, on the reasons given, not an improper one.

I shall be glad to converse with you on the matter before you communicate it further -

I am D. Sir
Your ob. Hble Servt.
Thomas Paine

[NUMBER 174]

174. PAINE, THOMAS, patriot. A.L.s. "*Thomas Paine*," 1½ pp., folio, about 410 words. N.p., Dec. 30, 1785. To Benjamin Rush.

"*. . . Your Remark that there were Quacks in Midwifry as well as in Physic, is, I make no doubt, very true, and to detect the one is equally as proper as the other. We are now a distinct Nation from that of England, and even professional recommendations as well as degrees from that Country do not stand on the footing they formerly did . . .*"

[See illustration]

175. PASCALIS-OUVRIERE, FELIX, Eminent Physician. A.L.s. "*Felix Pascalis.*" 1 p., 4to, New York, December 22, 1812. To Benjamin Rush.

Acknowledges receipt, through a Mr. Milnor, of a package containing two essays, one by a Mr. Lehman and one by a Dr. Naissie (?) of Philadelphia, and that the one by Mr. Lehman would appear in the February 1813 issue of the Medical Repository. Dr. Pascalis further states that he had not had a chance yet to read Dr. Rush's treatise on the diseases of the mind, but that he will write a review of it.

176. PACALIS-OUVRIERE, FELIX. A.L.s. "*Felix Pascalis,*" 3 pp., small 4to, N. Y., March 1, 1813. To Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter on physics.

"*At a sitting of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, held the 8th of May last year, Dr. M. L. Valentin . . . presented a drawing and a description of an arm-chair (the Tranquilizer) purposed to keep in furious maniacs, invented by Professor Benjn. Rush, Foreign Correspondent of the Faculty and Medical Society . . . Supposing that you might not have received that number I presume the above extract might be agreeable to you . . .*"

177. PETERS, RICHARD, Captain in the American Revolution, U. S. Judge. A.L.s. "*Richard Peters.*" 1 p., 4to, Belmont, Jany. 8, 1823 [-1824]. To Henry J. Williams. With address leaf.

Pertains to the clearing and opening of a road from Carpenter's to Hogeland's Mill in Lycoming County, in conformance with a law passed. Capt. Peters further writes that Commissioners John Turk and William Watson had abandoned the route legally established through tracts of his lands and those of other Philadelphians, and had cleared one deviating from that legally established.

178. PETERS, RICHARD. A.L.s. "*Richard Peters,*" 2 pp., small 4to, Belmont, Feb. 5, 1824. To Henry J. Williams. A closely written letter.

"*At the time of receiving your letter respecting the Lycoming road, I also received one from an intelligent correspondent at Williamsport satisfactorily accounting for the change of the route of the established track of the road. It was a measure dictated by unavoidable necessity. The land holders will oppose no roads which opens the wilderness for settlers . . .*"

179. PETTIT, CHARLES, Member of the Continental Congress from Pennsylvania, and Officer in the Revolution. A.L.s. "*Cha. Pettit,*" 1 p., folio, about 170 words. Phila., Jan. 22, 1779. To Col. Clement Biddle.

"*Some days since I sent you advice that I had forwarded* 77,000 *to Col. Bostwick &* 33,000 *to Col. Chase of Boston to be delivered to your Agent there which I supposed to be Mrs. John Gooch, and that these Sums were charged to your acct. . . .*"

Accompanying the above is a contemporary copy of a letter written by Charles Pettit to Owen Biddle on May 11, 1780, relative to obtaining money by Col. Pettit. 3 pp., folio, tear in first leaf.

LAFAYETTE VISITS PHILADELPHIA

180. PETTIT, THOMAS McKEAN, Jurist. A.D.s. "*T. M. Pettit, Brigade Major.*" 1 p., folio "*Head Quarters,* 1 *Brigade, P. M., Philada. Septr.* 22*nd* 1824." To "*Col. Watmough,* 128 *Reg.*"

ORDERS BY BRIG. GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON, of the Pennsylvania Militia, issued by his aide-de-camp, Brigade Major Thomas M. Pettit, for the First Brigade of the Pennsylvania Militia to "*parade on Tuesday the 28th instant, to receive that distinguished patriot and friend of freedom, General La Fayette, and for the purpose of escorting our illustrious visitor into the City of Philadelphia . . .*"

181. PICKERING, TIMOTHY, General in the Revolution, and Secretary of State under Washington and John Adams. A.L.s. "*Tim. Pickering,*" 1 p., small 4to, about 120 words. N.p., Dec. 25, 1777. To Col. Clement Biddle; piece torn from lower blank corner.

ROBBERIES ON THE SCHUYLKILL. "*Gen'l Reed & Major Henry have informed the Gen'l of the most atrocious robberies on the other side of the Schuylkill: The Gen'l has therefore directed me to send to-morrow morning a sub. & 10 or 12 men to every ford from Swede's ford to about 3 miles up on this side the camp . . .*"

182. PICKERING, TIMOTHY. A.L.s. "*Timothy Pickering,*" 1 p., small 4to, about 150 words. Trenton, Sept. 19, 1798. To Benjamin Rush.

A LETTER RESPECTING Benjamin Rush's desire for the appointment of his brother Jacob to the Judgeship of the Supreme Court.

"*Your letter expressing your earnest desire that your brother be appointed to fill the vacant seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court I forwarded immediately to the President. Your letter of the 14th mentioning your Brothers declining the appointmnt I have forward by this days mail . . .*"

183. PICKERING, TIMOTHY. A.L.s. "*Timothy Pickering,*" 1 p., small 4to, about 135 words. Trenton, Sept. 23, 1799. To Benjamin Rush.

A letter relative to Dr. Conrad G. Bölke's medicine for Yellow Fever. Accompanying the above is a copy of a letter from Pickering to Joseph Pitcairn, also a copy of a letter from Dr. Bölke to Pickering, both on the same subject. In the present A.L.s. by Pickering he states that he is enclosing the two copies.

184. PICKERING, TIMOTHY. A.L.s. "*T. Pickering.*" 1¼ pp., 4to, City of Washington, Nov. 17, 1804. To Dr. Benjamin Rush.

REGARDING HIS MENTALLY DERANGED SON WILLIAM. Thanks Dr. Rush for advice. In a postscript Pickering asks Dr. Rush whether or not he should talk to his son when he was rational about his derangement, in order to have his cooperation in effecting a cure.

"*I heartily thank you for your friendly & benevolent letter of the 6th. I had hardly forwarded it to my wife, when I received a letter from one of my sons, with the afflicting information, that William had been growing worse from the day of my departure, sometimes being melancholy and dejected, at others boisterous and overbearing in his deportment. 'If (says my son) you talk seriously to him, he bursts into a broad laugh. He will do no work, and is very restless at nights . . .' Tho' I had hoped better things, yet contemplating the possibility of an increase of his disorder . . .*" In the postscript he asks "*Are persons deranged sometimes sensible of the nature of their malady? . . . Supposing the contrary, what in any instances, has been the effect, during a rational interval, of making them acquainted with it? . . .*"

Accompanying the above is a copy in the autograph of Timothy Pickering, of a letter from R. Smith to Mr. William Pinckney, dated June 16, 1810, comprising 2 pp. Regards the seizing of a British vessel carrying slaves from the African coast and flying the American flag.

185. PICKERING, TIMOTHY. A.L.s. "*Timothy Pickering,*" 2 pp., small 4to, about 250 words. City of Washington, March 6, 1808. To Benjamin Rush; seal torn away.

A SCIENTIFIC LETTER. "*Last evening I received your letter of the 2d. It was not a sea-captain, but one of your own profession, Dr. Holyoke of Salem, who, after the accurate daily, monthly & yearly observations of a long life, formed the conclusion, that the Moon had no influence on the weather . . .*"

186. PORTER, JAMES MADISON, Jurist, politician, and founder of Lafayette College. A.L.s. "*J. M. Porter.*" 1½ pp., 4to, Easton, Pa., February 23, 1834. To Thomas Biddle. With address leaf.

Mentions a bill relative to the Wallenpaupack Improvement Company. Writes at length regarding the purchase of "*the property at the Wilsonville falls of the Wallenpaupack*" and thinks it a good speculation, outlining what should be paid for it, etc.

187. RAILROADS. Ticket of the "Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac and Louisa Rail Roads," entitling Mr. Biddle to two seats. Dated "*July* 1, 1839." Signed with initials "*W. W. H.*" Printed on paper with decorative border; measures 4¾ x 3 inches.

AN EARLY RAILROAD TICKET.

188. RAWLE, EDWARD. 2 A.L.s. "*Edward Rawle.*" 5 pp., 4to, New Orleans, December 20, 1824 and March 14, 1825. To Dr. [William or James] Rush, son of Dr. Benjamin Rush; small hole in one letter.

The first letter contains an account of the death of Dr. Rush's brother Benjamin; the other letter also relates to his illness and death, and informs Dr. Rush that his brother's body was placed in a tomb above ground as is customary in all burials in New Orleans.

189. REED, JOSEPH, Brigadier General, Lawyer, and Revolutionary Statesman. A.L.s. "*J. Reed.*" One p., small 4to, n.p., n.d. [June 13, 1778.] To Major Henny.

"*As I am detained here by being a Member of the Committee of Arrangement I must beg you would send by my servant some grain for my horses . . . I wrote a day or two ago to Genl. Green on this Head . . .*"

190. REYNOLDS, JOHN, Governor of Illinois. A.L.s. "*Jno. Reynolds.*" One p., 4to, Lancaster, October 8, 1825. To Henry J. Williams.

"*Will you be so good as to inform me by Tuesday's mail, what is the practice in the Circuit Court of the United States in regard to the summoning of witnesses . . .*"

"LEAVE OFF THINKING OF THE CARGOES OF HESSIANS AND HANOVERIANS THAT ARE ON THEIR WAY TO FIGHT AGAINST US"

191. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN, Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania. A.L.s. "*B Rush.*" 4 pp., small 4to, Philadelphia, May 27, 1776. To "*My Dearest*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

After romantically and descriptively telling his wife how much he misses her, even unto "*some abatement of my affection for my country when I reflect that even she has deprived me of an hour of my dear Julia's company*" Rush continues in a less sentimental vein: "*. . . I waited upon Gen. Washington . . . Had a visit from Col. Lee who drank tea with me. We talked of nothing but the base defections of the Maryland convention from the late resolve of Congress. The Colonel said he should hate hereafter to breath the contaminated air of that province in his way to Virginia . . . was favoured with a visit from Dr. Treat of Burlington & Mr. Rittenhouse . . .*"

"WE SHALL WELCOME THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LIBERTY & THE RETURN OF PEACE TO OUR COUNTRY"

192. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*B.R.*" 2½ pp., folio, Philadelphia, May 29, 1776. To "*My dearest Life*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

A LETTER ABOUNDING WITH LOVE FOR HIS WIFE AND PATRIOTISM FOR HIS COUNTRY. "*. . . The measures which I have proposed have hitherto been so successful that I am constrained to believe I act under the direction of Providence. God knows I seek his honor & the best interests of my fellow creatures supremely in all I am doing for my country . . . I often anticipate the joy with which we shall welcome the establishment of liberty & the return of peace to our country. When freedom shall prevail without licenciousness, government without tyranny & religion without superstition, bigotry or enthusism. Oh Happy days. To have contributed even a mite to hasten or complete them is to rise above all the Caesars & Alexanders of the world . . .*"

[See illustration]

193. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*B. Rush.*" 3 pp., folio, [Philadelphia] June 1, 1776. To "*My dearest Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

Dr. Rush expresses his pleasure at the prospering of the cause of independence "*. . . It gives me great pleasure to inform you that our cause continues to prosper in nine out of ten of the counties in our province. Two emissaries from the proprietary party were detected at Lancaster & York . . . one of them fled—the other was arrested by a county committee, and obliged to go off without gaining a single convert to toriism . . . Dr. Franklin's arrival gives great spirits to the independants. His enmity to the proprietary party has always kept pace with his love of freedom. The noise they are now making is nothing but the last convulsion of expiring ambition & resentment . . .*"

"I AM WILLING TO BE POOR, THAT MY COUNTRY MIGHT BE FREE"

194. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*B. Rush.*" 3 pp., small folio [Philadelphia, July, 1776.] To "*My dearest Jewel*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

A fine and affectionate letter mainly upon personal matters. "*I am happy in finding that my appointment in Congress gives you so much pleasure . . . I spoke for the first time this day . . . Dr. Franklin alone is eno' to confound with his presence a thousand such men as myself . . .*"

"AMERICA IS ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF HERSELF"—[FRANKLIN]

195. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*B. Rush.*" 3 pp., small 4to, Philadelphia, September 14, 1776. To "*My dear Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

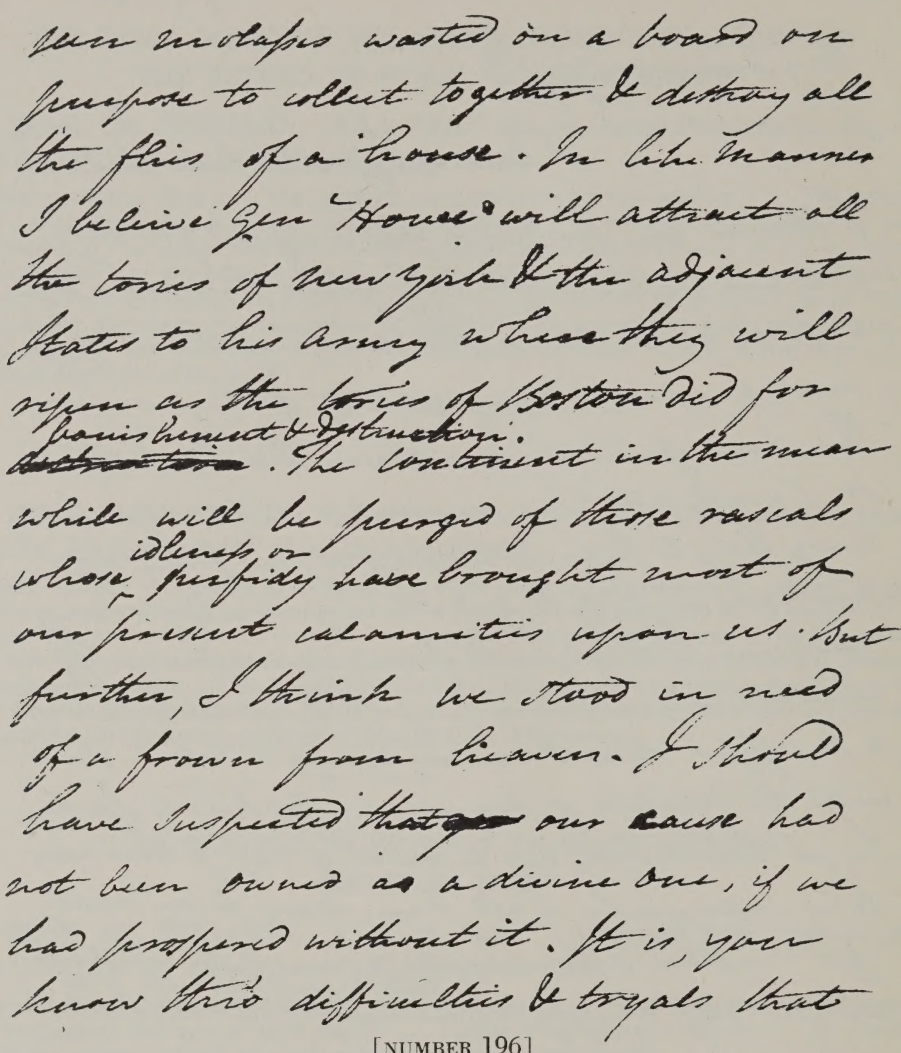
AN HISTORICAL EPISODE IN WHICH THE MEETING WITH LORD HOWE TAKES PLACE JUST BEFORE THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

"*. . . Many clever things were said on both sides. When his Lordship asked in what capacity he was to receive them, Mr. Adams said in any capacity your Lordship pleases except in that of 'british subjects.' His Lordship said that nothing would mortify him more than to witness the fall of America, and that he would weep for her as for a brother. 'I hope (said Dr. Franklin) your Lordship will be saved that mortification. America is able to take care of herself.' . . .*"

456 May 29. 1776

My dearest life

I have wept over both your letters. I thank you for your tender regard for my welfare in the first, & I rejoice to discover such a flow of Spirits in the record of them. Our cause prospers in every county of the province. The hand of heaven is with us. Did I not think so I would not have embarked in it. You have every thing to hope & nothing to fear from the heart which duty to god - to my country & to my dear sons & me ~~wife~~ led me to take in our affairs. The measures which I have proposed have hitherto been so successful than I am constrained to believe I act under the direction of providence God knows I seek his honor & the best interests of my fellow creatures supremely in all I am doing for my country. You Griffin & the delegates from all the confederated colonies rely chiefly upon Colo. Heard & a few more of us for the salvation of this province It would be treason in any one of us to desert the cause at the present juncture. - I often anticipate the joy with which we shall welcome the establishment of liberty & the return of peace to our country - when freedom shall prevail without licentiousness. - government without tyranny - & religion



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196. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*B. Rush*," 3 pp., small 4to, about 350 words. N.p. [Sept. 18, 1776.] To "*My dearest Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

A VERY FINE HISTORICAL LETTER written shortly after the taking of New York by the British Troops under Sir William Howe.

"*. . . Our affairs in New York wear a melancholy aspect in the eyes of most people. You witness for me that I have for a long time not only expected but wished that Gen'l Howe might gain possession of New York. I have seen molasses wasted on a board on purpose to collect together & destroy all the flies of a house. In like manner I believe Gen'l Howe will attract all the tories of New York & the adjacent States to his army where they will ripen as the tories of Boston did.*

"*. . . The continent in the mean while will be purged of those rascals whose idleness or perfidy have brought most of our present calamities upon us. But further, I think we stood in need of a frown from heaven . . . I predict a defeat or another disgraceful retreat . . .*"

[See illustration]

"GOD MADE THESE MEN BUT . . . THE DEVIL GOVERNS THEM"

197. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L. unsigned. 3 pp., 4to, Crosswicks, December 31, 1776. To "*My dearest Girl*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

An interesting letter describing the cruelties and depredations of the Hessians. "*. . . Every village & farmhouse in this country bears the marks of Hessian cruelty & depradation* [sic]. *A respectable gentlewoman whom I knew many years ago in Philada. met me as I marched into this place and with a flood of tears accosted me as follows 'Is this Dr. Rush? O! my dear Sir. I am ruined—my house is stripped of everything. The shift & this ragged gown you see on me is all I can now call my own.' The same lamentable story has been told to me by several hundred people in this neighborhood. Even the quakers & tories now complain loudly of the enemy. An old quaker preacher who was formerly an advocate for moderation & submission was plundered by them. After they left he said 'Well—God made these men—but I am sure the devil governs them' . . .*"

198. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*B. Rush.*" 6 pp., square 12mo, Baltimore, January 31, 1777. To "*My dearest Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

A delightful personal letter. In it, however, Rush also gives his opinions of the flourishing city of Baltimore saying: "*. . . You will be surprised when I add to this account of Baltimore that the first house in it was built not more than 30 years ago. It has for some years past vied with Philadelphia in commerce, and bids fair for being the most wealthy spot in the continent . . .*"

Mentioning Washington, Rush says . . . "*I forgot to inform you before that when the acct. came to the Congress of your Papa's harsh treatment by General Howe, they immediately notified General Washington to remonstrate against it . . .*"

This letter is attached to a stub, to which a portion of another letter by Rush is attached. This latter, addressed to Mrs. Rush apparently described the defeat of Howe and a battle in the Revolutionary War.

IN WHICH DR. RUSH DISPLAYS COMMISERATION FOR GENERAL LEE

199. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*B. Rush.*" 3 pp., small 4to, Philadelphia, August 24, 1778. To "*My dear Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

"*. . . Poor Genl. Lee has been found guilty of all the charges bro't against him, viz. disobedience of orders—an unsoldierly retreat—and insolence to the Commander in Chief, and is to be suspended for twelve months from doing duty in our army. This sentence has not diminished my veneration, nor lessoned my attachment to my honoured friend. I shall always view him as the first general in America . . .*"

200. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*B. Rush.*" 3 pp., 4to, Morristown, March 17, 1780. To "*My dear Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush]. Second leaf strengthened at some folds, some letters obliterated by the tearing of the seal when opening the letter.

On personal and medical matters. Dr. Rush terminates this letter by saying "*I write these few lines in Genl. Greene's office surrounded with company . . .*"

201. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L. unsigned. One p., small 4to, Philadelphia, August 27, 1786. To "*My dear Julia* [Mrs. Benjamin Rush]. Fold partly strengthened, small hole in upper margin of first leaf.

A personal letter in which Rush modestly declines from mentioning an article of furniture to his wife. "*. . . Colonel Hartley's present* WILL *bear naming—its nay more its name is a decent one. It has no connection with a bed—it is equally the source of elegance & idleness to a lady. It may be used in any room of a house. It is composed of wood, and was manufactured in France. In a word—it is a . . . . Dr. Hall who loves to tease, will not permit me to mention it.*"

202. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*Benjn. Rush.*" 3 pp., Philadelphia, Augst. 12th-25th, 1793 ❖ A.L. unsigned, Philadelphia, Sept. 8th, 1793. Both addressed to "*My dear Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush]. Together 2 pieces.

HIGHLY DESCRIPTIVE LETTERS OF THE DREAD YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC that decimated the population of Philadelphia and surrounding territories during this period.

203. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*Benjn. Rush.*" 3¼ pp., folio, Philadelphia, September 6, 1793. To "*My dear Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

An account of the yellow fever plague, its abatement, professional jealousy and other matters. "*. . . This evening Dr. Hutchison breathed his last. It is remarkable that he denied the existence of a contagious fever in our city for above a week after it appeared among us, & even treated the report of it with contempt and ridicule. The reason I fear was, the first acct. of it came from me . . .*"

Dr. Rush further discusses the treatment of the yellow fever pest by saying "*. . . I rely chiefly upon cleanliness, a temperate & chiefly vegetable diet, & a very small portion of porter, and I have observed people who live most simply, and who avoid fatigue, heat & cold to escape more generally than others who pursue a contrary mode of living . . . I now advise them to remain where they are, to avoid going out of their houses & to send for a mercurial physician as soon as they are affected, no other metal in a physician's head will do any good now—not even gold any more than lead . . .*"

204. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*Benjn. Rush.*" 2 pp., folio, Philadelphia, September 10, 1793. To "*My dear Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

A FINE LETTER ON THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC, THE DISAGREEMENT OF PHYSICIANS RELATIVE TO THE TREATMENT and other medical matters. "*. . . Forty persons it is said have been buried this day and I have visited & prescribed for more than* 100 *patients . . . Dr. Mease, Dr. Penington . . . and Dr. Parke have all adopted my mode of treating the disorder, & are all alike successful with me. Dr. Kuhn has set his face against it, and many follow him & hence the continuance & mortality of the disorder . . .*"

Dr. Rush also speaks kindly of the colored folk saying: "*. . . My African brethren are extremely useful in attending the sick. I met a good woman of their Society a few days ago at the foot of a pair of stairs. 'hah'! mama said I, 'we black folks have come into demand at last!' . . .*"

205. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*Benjn. Rush.*" 3 pp., folio, Philadelphia, September 24, 1793. To "*My dear Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

ANOTHER LETTER RECORDING THE TERRORS OF THE FEARFUL PLAGUE OF YELLOW FEVER. The deaths mount as the weather continues warm and as the equinoctial storms are still absent. With the progress of the disease, doctors, nurses, apothecaries, and bleeders become increasingly scarce and because of lack of medical attention the populace of the afflicted city becomes decimated daily.

206. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. Two A.L.s. "*Benjn. Rush.*" 6 pp., folio, Philadelphia, September 25 and 26, 1793. To "*My dear Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush]. Both letters are joined together at one lateral margin.

A FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE INROADS THE PLAGUE HAS MADE UPON THE UNFORTUNATE POPULATION OF PHILADELPHIA. Dr. Rush, in his rounds of mercy, meets with all manner of despair and tragedy resulting from the savage and merciless disease. He prays for the advent of frost or torrential rains which will put an end to the yellow death: "*September 26th. The day lowers! O! that the windows of heaven might be opened and floods or rain be poured upon our city. Perhaps nothing but frost (without an extraordinary interposition of divine power) will finally & totally destroy it. I received a most comfortable letter from our Uncle Elias Boudinot yesterday . . .*

"*Few old people survive the disease even with the best attendance from nurses & Physicians. Dr. Linn died yesterday—under the care of Bark & Wine Doctors . . .*"

207. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*Benjn. Rush.*" 3 pp., folio, Philadelphia, September 29, 1793. To "*My dear Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

ANOTHER DESCRIPTIVE MISSIVE ON THE PESTILENTIAL CONTAGION. Dr. Rush now writes about his sister who has come down with the malady and also writes about professional jealousy and rancour which even exists in such a crucial time.

"*. . . My poor dear sister continues in extreme danger. She had the disease three days before she would take a dose of medicine, or submit to be bled. This infatuation with respect to the existence or danger of the disorder seems to be one of its most characteristic symptoms. I fear the issue of this night. She is perfectly composed, and prepared for her dissolution . . .*

"*The mortality on Friday & Saturday last was less by one half than it had been for ten days before, owing I believe partly to the more general use of the new remedies. The people . . . have by their clamors forced even Ben Duffield to adopt them. This man has spent whole weeks in abusing those remedies & thus advocates in every part of the town. He is Dr. Kuhn's principal trainbearer. Dr. Parke has adopted the new remedies, & has since saved many lives . . .*"

208. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*Benj. Rush.*" 3 pp., folio, Philadelphia, September 30, 1793. To "*My dear Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

THE PLAGUE STILL REMAINS UNABATED. Dr. Rush's sister who was at the brink of death, has slightly recovered. His mother, also ill with the fever, refused to be bled or take the mercurial purges. Dr. Rush looks hopefully and longingly toward heaven for the rain that will help dispel the pestilence—but there is no sign of it.

209. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. Three A.L.s. "*Benjn. Rush.*" Philadelphia, October 13, 14, and November 12, 1793. To "*My dear Julia*" and "*My dearest Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

A group of personal letters upon Mrs. Rush's visit to Philadelphia, the plague, etc.

210. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. Two A.L.s. "*Benjn. Rush.*" 7 pp., 4to, Philadelphia, October 31, 1793 and November 1, 1793. Both joined at left lateral edges.

Medical controversies, jealousies, and contumelies amidst a raging and deadly plague.

"*. . . Envy and malice begin to be hoarse from their loud & long complaints against me. Dr. Wistar's friends alone are clamorous & unforgiving. He deserted me in the hour of danger & persecutions. He had given the mercurial purges with success before he was sick. He had heard from his pupil Mr. Bache & from myself daily accounts of their wonderful efficacy—he had even assented to their success in curing the disorder . . . At this time the mercurial purges and myself were blasted in every part of the town for killing our citizens & it was no longer safe or prudent to be our friend . . .*" Here Dr. Rush quotes seven lines from Shakespeare's "*Julius Caesar*" beginning "*This was the most unkindly* [sic] *cut of all, thro' this, the well beloved Brutus stabbed . . .*"

The second letter continues in this vein and in conclusion adds that he had a more formidable monster than the disease to contend with.

211. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*Benjn. Rush.*" 3 pp., Philadelphia, November 3, 1793. To "*My dear Julia.*" ❖ A.L. with signature cut away. 3 pp., Philadelphia, November 4, 1793. To "*Dear Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush]. Together 2 pieces. Both letters attached at left lateral margins.

Two personal letters in which Dr. Rush writes about his son among other personal matters. He also writes about the yellow fever and his own success with the curing of patients as compared with others who have not followed his formulae.

"*. . . A fact will soon come to light, which will cover him & his physicians with confusion. It will appear in a few days that two fifths of all the sick, that were sent to Bush hill have died, under the most favourable circumstances of accommodation & attendance . . .*

"*Under the most unfavourable circumstances of attendance from my own sickness the sickness of my pupils, &c. I seldom lost more than one in twenty of all who passed thro' my hands . . .*"

212. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. Two A.L.s. "*Benjn. Rush.*" Each 3 pp., folio, Philadelphia, November 7th and 8th, 1793. To "*My dear Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush]. Together 2 pieces (6 pp.), hinged together at left lateral margin.

ON MEDICAL DISPUTES, THE ABATEMENT OF THE YELLOW FEVER, and personal matters.

"*Dr. Hodge . . . leads the van of my calumniators. I gave him no other offense than declining to consult him, as I did latterly with all the wine & Bark Doctors . . . I did not take this decisive step . . . 'till I made myself hoarse in trying to persuade them to adopt the new remedies, and untill they had accused me in the newspapers of murdering my patients by bloodletting. . . . Well might David prefer the Scourge of a pestilence, to that of the evil dispositions of his fellow men . . .*"

In the second letter Rush describes the attack he had of the pestilence, and its cure.

213. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L. 3 pp., 4to, Sydenham, August 31, 1798. To "*My dearest friend*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush]. ❖ A.L.s. "*B.R.*" 2 pp., n.p., n.d., To "*My dear Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush] ❖ A.L.s. "*Benjn. Rush.*" 2 pp., 4to, Philadelphia, December 16, 1811. To William Eustis. Restoration to second leaf of first letter affecting part of the name and address of the addressee. Together 3 pieces.

On various matters. In the last letter listed, Dr. Rush recommends his former pupil, Dr. James Mease for the office of purveyor.

214. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*Benjn. Rush.*" 3 pp., folio, Philadelphia, Sepr. 23, 1798. To "*My dear Julia*" [Mrs. Benjamin Rush].

MORE ABOUT THE TERRIBLE YELLOW FEVER VISITATION and the havoc it wrought among Philadelphians. "*. . . Thank God not only for my life and health this morning, but for the appearances of the weather. An equinoctial gale with rain would do more for our city than a thousand Physicians. The disease spreads. Tho' all our citizens are not ill, yet no one now is well—for they all breathe an air nearly alike charged with the contagion . . .*"

215. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*Benjn. Rush.*" 3 pp., 4to, Philadelphia, April 1, 1803. To "*My beloved Daughter*" [Miss Mary Rush].

An interesting letter in which Dr. Rush gives his daughter sage fatherly advice in regard to her contemplated marriage.

216. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*Benjn & Julia Rush.*" [Both signatures written by Benjamin Rush.] 3 pp., 4to, Philadelphia, April 6, 1803. To "*My dear and much beloved Daughter.*" The address page displays the following "*Miss Mary Rush, Montreal, Lower Canada.*"

A letter entirely upon personal matters.

"AN ATTACK BY THE FRENCH IS EXPECTED UPON QUEBEC"

217. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. "*Benjn. Rush*". 3 pp., 4to, Philadelphia, August 21, 1803. No salutation, but addressed to "*Mrs. Julia Rush at Richard Stockton's Esqr. Princeton, New Jersey.*"

In this letter Rush makes allusion to an attack upon Quebec saying: "*. . . I take it for granted my letter will arrive too late to produce any effect upon Mary's [his daughter] movements towards Philadelphia. She says an attack by the French is expected upon Quebec & that all the military force in Canada is now collecting there . . .*"

218. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. Autograph Copy of a letter to Thomas Jefferson s. "*B. Rush.*" [Philadelphia] June 15, 1805.

Dr. Rush writes that "*The Yellow Fever scourge of our country begins to engage the attention of the Courts in Europe. I have lately read a number of queries upon the subject of its nature & origin from the Governments of Austria & Prussia . . .*"

219. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. Portion of a small autograph diary. 23 pp., 12mo, stitched together.

Interesting memoranda written in Dr. Rush's absorbing style recounting some of his experiences, each an interesting story in itself.

220. RUSH, DR. BENJAMIN. Portion of a manuscript journal. 2¼ pp., small 4to.

Entirely on medical matters. With cancellations in the autograph of the author.

Accompanying the above is a small 12mo book containing the written records of patients and the medicine prescribed from 1811 to 1812. Believed to be in the handwriting of Dr. Rush.

221. RUTHERFURD, JOHN, Senator from New Jersey. A.L.s. "*John Rutherfurd.*" One p., 4to, Edgerston, October 11, 1828. To Henry Williams.

An interesting letter on governmental matters. Begins as follows: "*A resolution was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania at their last session authorising* [sic] *an agreement with New Jersey relative to the use of the water of the river Delaware . . .*"

222. SERGEANT, JOHN, Congressman from Pennsylvania, and Lawyer. 2 A.L.s. "*John Sergeant.*" 3 pp., 4to, Lancaster, January 10th and January 21st, 1808. Both to Thomas Biddle. With address leaf on each.

REGARDING ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. In his letter of January 10th, he writes: "*. . . We have had a very interesting debate upon the resolution for altering the Constitution of the United States . . . I have perhaps attached too much importance to the matter, but I confess to you I felt alarmed and offended too when I heard the whole Constitution denounced, and a decided hostility to it boldly avowed. Leib called it an affair of compromise . . . produced amidst distractions and distress artificially created for the purpose of introducing monarchy, &c. . . .*"

223. SERGEANT, JOHN. 5 A.L.s. "*John Sergeant,*" 5 pp., Wash. Dec. 8, 1815, Jan. 27, Feb. 8, March 13, 1816, Jan. 24, 1818, and an addressed wrapper. All to Thomas Biddle. Letters on finance, politics, etc.

224. SHIPPEN, EDWARD, Eminent Jurist and Chief Justice. Indenture on vellum signed "*Edw. Shippen.*" Large 4to, October 6, 1786.

225. SMITH, SAMUEL STANHOPE, President of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, and Presbyterian clergyman. A.L.s. "*Saml. J. Smith,*" with an extract from his eulogy on the death of Mrs. Richard Stockton, and a page of verses. 5 pp., 4to, Princeton, February 20, 1801. [To Dr. Benjamin Rush.]

ON THE ILLNESS AND DEATH OF MRS. RICHARD STOCKTON, mother of Mrs. Julia Rush. Docketed on last page by Mrs. Rush "*Letter from Dr. Smith of Princeton relative to my mother's last illness.*"

"*. . . If I had had no friendship for Mrs. Stockton, yet the possibility of giving a moment's gratification to Mrs. Rush or yourself would be more than a recompence for any attention which I had it in my power to pay to that good lady in her sickness, or to her memory after her death. In the sermon which I preached . . . I confined myself to such concise reflections as I thought would be most useful in this place, & before the assembly I was addressing . . .*"

The page of verses comprise twenty-one lines and are entitled "*On seeing Mrs. A. Stockton's pious fortitude, & resignation in extreme sickness.*"

226. STOCKTON, RICHARD, Signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. A.L.s. "*Richd. Stockton.*" 2 pp., 4to, London, April 14, 1767. To "*Mr. Benjamin Rush, Studn. of Medicine, Edinburgh,*" on address leaf.

THE WRITER OF THIS LETTER, AND THE RECIPIENT, BOTH SIGNED THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. At the time of the writing of this letter Stockton was, as a trustee of the College of New Jersey, in London to tender John Witherspoon, who also signed the Declaration of Independence, the presidency of the College of New Jersey. The names of three signers are incorporated in this letter.

"*. . . Your constant attachment to the interests of the Jersey College, demand my most grateful acknowledgements, and I know that you will have given great pleasure to its numerous friends in your native country . . .*

"*I have had a letter from Dr. Witherspoon since I left you. I write him by this conveyance and have requested his determination . . . before I leave England . . . I am pleased to hear from you that there is any reason to hope that matter will yet issue well. I really think if she* [Mrs. Witherspoon] *was my wife, and I had an inclination to go; that I could from a twenty years experiences of her taste & habit of body, apply some medicine which would at least abate that hydrophobeia of hers . . .*"

227. STOCKTON, RICHARD. Autograph copy of an A.L.s. "*Richd. Stockton.*" 1 p., folio, Westminster, April 27, 1767. "*Directed to the right honble. Henry S. Conway, Esqr., One of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.*" Docketed on back of sheet "*Copy of a Letter to Genl. Conway, Secty. of State for Natl. Defense* (?)." Strengthened in folds; four words have been scratched out by Stockton.

"*The honour you have pleased, more than once, to confer upon me, by a conversation respecting the affairs of America, make me presume to lay before you the sentiments contained in the inclosed papers. They are the result of the great anxiety I feel for the unhappy situation of some parts of my native country . . .*"

"HEAVEN AND EARTH WILL AS SOON PASS AWAY AS THEY WILL SUBMIT TO THE PARLIAMENTARY FERVOR OF TAXATION"

228. STOCKTON, RICHARD. A.L.s. "*Richd. Stockton.*" 4 pp., 4to, "*Morven* [Princeton, N. J.], Octr. 31*st* 1775." To his brother Samuel W. Stockton, London, England, whom he addresses as "*My dear Samy*". Strengthened in folds.

ONE OF THE FINEST LETTERS OF THIS SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE TO APPEAR AT PUBLIC SALE. He mentions George Washington, Benedict Arnold, General Howe, Dr. Benjamin Rush, and others.

"*. . . The two armies at Boston remain in status quo, nothing material having happened there since you departed. Genl. Montgomery is besieging St. Johns in Canada . . . he will succeed in a short time in reducing that Fortress. Col. Arnold . . . marched to Quebec, under the direction of Genl. Washington who has published a declaration directed to the Canadians informing them that this little army goes into their country as friends to them . . . Mr. Kelsey returned from the American Army lying before Boston; he says the Continental Army consists of about* 22,000 *. . . and waiting for an opportunity of making Genl. How* [sic] *dance to the tune of Yankee Doodle as they have done his predecessor . . .*

"*All good men are hoping and most ardently wishing that it would please God to incline the heart of our most gracious King to put a stop to this awful contest—nothing can do it but the withdrawing of the troops—for this great Continent is united as a band of brothers, and heaven & earth will as soon pass away as they will submit to the parliamentary fervor of taxation . . .*

"*For God's sake, my dear brother, speak to your friends and acquaintances in London and intreat them to wait at the door posts of the Minister, and proclaim in his ears that destruction is coming upon the British Empire . . .*"

[See illustration]

229. STOCKTON, RICHARD, Lawyer and Politician, son of the Signer of the Declaration of Independence. A.L.s. "*Rd. Stockton.*" 1 p., folio, Princeton, February 22, 1802. To his sister Mrs. Benjamin Rush. With address sheet reading "*Mrs. Julia Rush, Philadelphia.*"

"*I have but a moment to inform you that your letter of the 3rd instant never got to me till yesterday. It has been kept by young Wilkinson ever since he left Pha. I sincerely sympathise with you in your present situation, and will take great pleasure in doing every thing in my power either to aid in the sale of your property here or administer to your comfort under the pressure of your present troubles . . . Mr. Clay has arrived, and Mrs. Cuthbert is getting much better . . .*"

230. STOCKTON, ROBERT FIELD, Naval Officer and Statesman. A.L.s. "*R. F. Stockton.*" 1 p., 4to, Princeton, Monday, December 2, 1833. To Thomas Biddle. With address leaf. Slight tear in fold.

Relating to financial matters.

231. STRICKLAND, WILLIAM. A.L.s. "*Wm. Strickland.*" 2½ pp., 4to, "*York* [England] *Octr.* 13th 1800." To Col. Jonathan Williams. With address on last page.

Acknowledges receipt of a publication published by Mr. Williams, on thermometrical navigation.

St Johns in Canada with about 4000 men in good health and spirits, and it is generally said that he will succeed in a short time in reducing that Fortress. —— Col. Arnold with about 1200 Men have marched to Quebec, under the direction of Genl Washington, who has published a declaration directed to the Canadians informing them that this little Army goes into their country as friends to them. the continental Congress have ordered two Battalions to be raised in this Province, to form a part of the grand Continental Army; another Battalion is to be immediately raised in Pennsylvania for the same service. Mr Kelsy returned last evening from the American Camp lying before Boston — he says the Continental Army consists now of about 22,000 in fine health and spirits, and waiting for an opportunity of showing Genl Howe down to the tune of Yankee doodle as they have done his predecessor. Dr Rumley a German Boy you may remember at Philad.a has been detected in writing Letters to England most inimical to America — he has been sent lately to the Prison of York in Pennsylvania. These are the principal occurrences since you left us. all good men and

232. SWIFT, JOSEPH GARDNER, Brigadier General in War of 1812, and first American engineer of distinction whose training was acquired wholly in the U. S. 3 A.L.s. "*J. G. Swift.*" 3 pp., 4to, May 15, 1815, June 9, 1826, and May 20, 1829. To Thomas Biddle, and Henry J. Williams. Each with address page.

The letter of May 15, 1815, is addressed to Mr. Thomas Biddle and introduces Mr. Swift's brother-in-law Mr. Eli Adams of Boston who is establishing himself in business in Baltimore; the letter of June 9, 1826 to Mr. Williams informs him that the name of the "*sheriff of Bucks County is Jacob Kintner.*" The other letter to Mr. Williams regards a Mr. Sharon who is employed on public works.

233. TILGHMAN, JAMES. 2 A.L.s. "*James Tilghman.*" 3 pp., 4to, Baltimore, January 23, 1828, and January 27, 1829. To Henry J. Williams. With address sheets.

Both letters pertain to the loan of money to carry on a project of selling timber.

234. TILGHMAN, JAMES AND ANN C. A.L.s. "*James Tilghman.*" 2 pp., small 4to, N.p., January 5, 1830. To Henry J. Williams ❖ A.L.s. "*Ann C. Tilghman.*" To J. H. Williams. 2 pp, 4to [Talbot County, Maryland] December 1 [1818]. Together 2 pieces.

Interesting letters.

235. TILGHMAN, TENCH, Revolutionary Soldier. Two A.N.s.: "*T. Tilghman.*" The first n.p. [June 19, 1777] on folio paper; the second n.p., n.d. on a small piece of paper, both addressed to Colonel Biddle.

The first note is written on paper displaying the watermarks "G.R." and the shield of Britannia. Accompanying the above notes is a piece of French paper money reading: "Domaines nationaux. Assignat de cinquante sols, payable au porteur. Loi du 28 Mai, 1798. L'An 2me de la République . . ."

236. TOUSARD, LOUIS, Aide-de-Camp to Lafayette in the American Revolution, and Colonel in the U. S. Army. A.L.s. "*Louis Tousard.*" 2 pp., 4to, City of Washington, August 17, 1800. To Col. Jonathan Williams. Written in French.

In which Tousard begins his letter telling his correspondent that although the latter may take him for a "twaddler" and a driveler, he doesn't care. He adds that the preceding day the Secretary of War had received a letter from the President enclosing another letter from General Knox naming Williams to the "*Majorité de 4e Battalion.*"

237. TRUXTON, THOMAS, Commodore. A. Memorandum s. "*Thos. Truxton.*" 1 p., 8vo, March 5, 1809.

Extract from an agreement with a Mr. Thomas Pratt regarding the purchase of a house and lands.

238. TRUXTON, THOMAS. A.L.s. "*Thomas Truxton.*" 1 p., folio *Cranberry Place* [Cranberry, N. J.] 19*th October* 1810." To Thomas Biddle. With address leaf.

Pertains to an agreement which he had in writing regarding the renting of his house to a Mr. Savmiento, and wishes Mr. Biddle, in as much as he had the agency of renting the property, to have Mr. Savmiento live up to his agreement.

239. TRUXTON, THOMAS. A.L.s. "*Thomas Truxton.*" 1¼ pp., 4to, "*Cranberry Place* [Cranberry, N. J.], 2*d March* 1812." To Thomas Biddle. With address leaf.

Pertaining to the sale of five shares of Pennsylvania Insurance stock, and other financial matters.

240. VAUX, ROBERTS, Philanthropist and author. A.L.s. "*Roberts Vaux.*" 1 p., 4to, February 13, 1818. To Dr. James Rush, son of Dr. Benjamin Rush. With address leaf.

REGARDING THE LAST OFFICIAL ACT OF DR. BENJAMIN RUSH, as President of the "Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery."

"*A short time previously to the demise of Dr. Rush I was appointed by the Abolition Society to wait upon him, and obtain his signature to a memorial of that body, addressed to the Legislature of Penna. advocating the rights of the too long injured Africans. He . . . perused the petition, & taking up his pen said: 'Yes, I will sign it: I espoused the cause of this people in my youth, from principle, and now in my last days, I will not forsake them' . . .*"

241. VAUX, ROBERTS, and others. 3 A.L.s. by Roberts Vaux, 4 pp., small 4to. V.p., v.d. To Thomas Biddle, and Henry I. Williams ❖ D.s. by Joseph Hopkinson, 1 p., oblong 4to. Phila., April 25, 1831 ❖ and other pieces. Together 11 pieces various sizes.

In one of his letters Vaux writes:

"'*O! Burr,! O! Burr! what hast thou done!*'
'*Thou hast killed, the immortal Hamilton.*'"

242. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. L.s. "*G. Washington.*" 2 pp., 4to, Head Quarters Valley Forge, January 12, 1778. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. Small holes due to tearing of seal on address leaf.

A FINE LETTER ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DISCIPLINE IN HOSPITALS. "*. . . If the present medical Establishment is, as you say, a bad one, no time ought to be lost, in amending it, . . .*

"*From the peculiarity of our circumstances, we cannot expect to be as well furnished with the necessary apparatus of an Hospital as we ought to be, but still I believe we might do much better, if more order and discipline was observed by the patients. Upon hearing of the many irregularities committed by them, I have lately ordered a discreet Field Officer to visit the principal Hospitals and endeavour to establish a proper discipline . . .*"

This letter is attached to a note from Washington, in the third person, written by an amanuensis, inviting Dr. Rush to dinner.

243. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. A.L.s. "*G. Washington,*" 2 pp., small 4to, Mount Vernon, Aug. 21, 1797. To Col. Clement Biddle. A closely written letter; two words defective.

"*Since writing to you on the 24. instant, I have received your letter of the 22nd with the cost of the Picture frames and glasses . . .*

"*The large plated wine cooler, received from sale in my last, I pray you to have carefully packed up, and sent with the letter enclosed by a so*[ldier] *conveyance to Col. Hamilton, of New York . . .*

"*I presumed, when the Congress exempted me from postage of Letters, it was in*[ten]*ed that I should be placed on the ground I formerly stood, that is—that letters to and from me, should pass free: if it is not so understood, and you are charged Postage for the letters I address to you, it is my desire that this postage should be paid at my cost . . .*"

244. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. A.L.s. "*G. Washington,*" and postscript signed "*GW*—," 2½ pp., small 4to, Mount Vernon, Sept. 15, 1797. To Col. Clement Biddle.

"*The picture frames are received, and without the smallest injury to the glasses, for the careful packing of which I feel myself obliged. I pray you to send me four more gilt frames, at a dollar a foot running measure, for painting; no glasses; the size of the frames, to shew the canvass, One foot 7¾ inches, by 1—4¼ within the frames . . .*"

The postscript reads in part: ". . . *Send me the history of the United States (by whom I know not) but the one which contains Nos. 5 and 6 alluded to in Col. Hamilton's late Pamphlet.*" Washington has deleted one word in this letter.

245. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. A.L.s. "*G. Washington,*" 1 p., small 4to, about 150 words. Mount Vernon, April 28, 1799. To Col. Clement Biddle.

A LETTER BY WASHINGTON ON FARMING and kindred subjects.

"*Since my last I have receiv'd the Seeds which you sent me by Capt. Ward—after several fruitless inquiries after them. There was a manufactury of machines for raking meadows, and Harvest fields after they are cut, at Kensington while I resided in Philadelphia—These are worked by a horse, and were in my opinion useful impliments on a Farm . . .*"

[See illustration]

"THEY ARE TRYING TO PLUNGE ME AND MY FAMILY UNDER THE SURFACE BECAUSE I AM A REPUBLICAN"

246. WATERHOUSE, DR. BENJAMIN, Physician and Pioneer Vaccinator in America. A.L.s. "*Benjn. Waterhouse.*" 3 pp., 4to, Boston, October 12, 1812. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. With address on last page. A closely written letter.

A LETTER FULL OF GRIEVANCES. Mentions the attempt to remove him as the head of the Marine Hospital of the U. S.; mentions John Adams and Thomas Jefferson; desires to send his son to Philadelphia to study medicine, and sets forth his son's abilities.

"*In a word they are trying to plunge me & my family under the surface because I am a Republican, & because I adhere to the support of Mr. Madison & his administration . . .*"

247. WATERHOUSE, DR. BENJAMIN. A.L.s. (initials), 3 pp., small 4to, about 525 words. Franked by John Adams. Boston, April 5, 1813. To Dr. Benjamin Rush.

Dr. Waterhouse aided in establishing the medical school at Harvard, and was professor of medicine there from 1783 till 1812; in 1813 Madison appointed him medical superintendent of all the military posts in New England.

In his letter the Doctor complains bitterly of the way he has been treated by his professional and political enemies; mentions Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and James Madison.

248. WAYNE, ANTHONY, Brigadier General. A.L.s. "*Anty. Wayne,*" 2 pp., small 4to, about 375 words. Ticonderoga, Nov. 5, 1776. To Dr. Benjamin Rush; addressed leaf defective at two blank parts.

A FINE AND CHARACTERISTIC WAR LETTER written during the Canadian Expedition.

". . . *I shall wave the Subject and just Inform you that the Enemy Suddenty decamped from Crown Point the day before yesterday, and have gone down the lake, perhaps to St. Johns, leaving only a Ship and one Schooner to Cover their Retreat.*

"*We were Visited by a Reconnoitering party in twenty Batteaux about five days since,—as we expected an attack we Immediately massed our Lines and planted our Colours on the top of the Parapet in full view—This, together with the Determined Countence shewn by our People may be the Occation* [sic] *of their shameful retreat, however it may possibly be only a feint as we have upwards of* 150 *Militia from Tryon County and about Fort Edward are marched to join the Enemy, against their Native Country . . .*"

Mount Vernon 28th Apl. 1799

Dear Sir,

Since my last I have receivd the Seeds which you sent me by Capt. Hazard — after several fruitless enquiries after them.

There was a manufactury of machines for raking meadows, and Harvest fields after they are cut, at Kensington while I resided in Philadelphia — These are worked by a horse, and were, in my opinion a useful implement on a Farm, for expeditious by gleaning the fields of the scattered grain, or Hay. — I would (if now to be had) thank you for sending me one by the first Vessel bound to Alexandria. —

What would well cured Shad and Herrings sell for by the Barrel in the Philadelphia Market? — I have put up some this Season, and if the price would encourage it, would send you a few barrels of each, to sell on Commission. — Be so good as to inform me what price Wheat & Flour bear in your Market — I am — D.r Sir

Your Obedient H.ble Servant

G. Washington

Cor.o Alex.r Biddle

"THOSE BLUSTERING SON'S OF WAR CARLTON AND BURGOYNE"

249. WAYNE, ANTHONY. A.L.s. "*Anty. Wayne,*" 3½ pp., small 4to, Ticonderoga, Nov. 24, 1776. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter; three or four words slightly defective.

AN IMPORTANT AND LENGTHY WAR LETTER, written during the Canadian Expedition.

"*Long before this comes to hand you must have heard of the precipitate Retreat of the Enemy from Crown Point, it was not for want of Numbers—in that, they by far surpassed us, and had the entire Command of the Lake.*

"*I may now with truth Inform you that for two weeks after their Arrival within two hours sail of this place, we had not more than* 5'500 *men fit for duty, of which not above* 3'000 *could have been drawn out in case of Action, the Remainder being on Mount Independence.*

"*The day must shortly come when these facts will be known to the World—what excuse—what Reason can be assigned those blustering son's of War* Carlton *and* Burgoyne, *for thus shamefully flying before a people whom they affected so much to Despise & had they attempted to Storm—they would have met disgrace and Ruin . . .*"

"THUS ARE THE FORCES OF BRITAIN, THAT WERE TO REDUCE THE UNITED STATES TO AN UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION . . . OBLIGED TO GIVE UP THE GROUND."

250. WAYNE, ANTHONY. A.L.s. "*Anty. Wayne,*" and with a postscript signed "*A.W.*" 3 pp., 4to, Mount Prospect. June 30, 1777. To Dr. Benjamin Rush.

GENERAL HOWE IS DRIVEN FROM NEW JERSEY TO STATEN ISLAND, by General Wayne's and General Greene's brigades.

"*I have but this moment returned to Camp. We have been out ever since last Sunday week; on which day, we made a triumphal entry into Brunswick, after pushing the Britains from redoubt to redoubt, and at last into Amboy, where they now lay, but in all probability before this reaches you, they will not have a single inch of ground in the State of New Jersey.*

Four days since, they sent all their baggage to Staten Island, and then marched out in full force towards Elizabeth-town. They attempted to surprize Lord Stirling's Division . . .

We sent out our light troops to harass and keep them amused, but under cover of the night and by drawing near the sound, they effected a retreat to Amboy again . . .

Thus are the forces of Britain, that were to reduce the United States to an unconditional submission in the course of a single campaign obliged to give up the ground they occupied and take protection under cover of their ships . . . and I prophecy that the campaign will end as it began, without much glory to Britain . . . their burning and destroying all the property belonging to those who [sic] *they call Rebels, fully evince their incapacity and dispair of holding it . . . We on the contrary take particular care to preserve all tory property for the purposes of defraying the expenses of the war . . .*"

[See illustration]

251. WHEELOCK, JOHN, Educator. A.L.s. "*John Wheelock,*" 1 p., folio, about 105 words. Dartmouth College [Hanover, N. H.] Sept. 10, 1812. To Henry J. Williams. A friendly letter.

in the course of a single Campaign, Obliged to give up the Ground they Occupied, and take Protection under Cover of their Ships, Retrenchments, & Redoubts — which way they will next move, Remains a Secret, I believe they have no settled plan, and I prophecy that the Campaign will end as it began, without much Glory to Britain — That they have given up all thoughts of Conquest, will not admit of a Single doubt; their burning and Destroying all the Property belonging to those from they call Rebels, fully evinces their Incapacity and dispair of holding it — Otherwise they Certainly would not Demolish Estates which they would have so fair a Pretext for Confiscating and Appropriating to their own Private Emolument —

We on the Contrary take particular care to Preserve all Every Property, for the Purpose of defraying the expenses of the War — why don't some able Pen Contrast the Conduct and Motives of the two Armies — I am Convinced it would Produce a Conviction to the whole World of the Debility of Britain — and the rising Glory of America — pray try your Influence with the Author of Observations upon the Present Government

of

"HE HAS A PRETTY WIFE WITH FINE POUTING LIPS WHICH COULD CAUSE A MULTITUDE OF SINS"

252. WILKINSON, JAMES, Major General in U. S. Army. A.L.s. "*Your Big Boned Friend.*" 2½ pp., 4to, undated, but postmarked "*Wash. City, Aug.* 28" [1800]. Addressed "*Jonathan Williams, Esqr. at his Seat near Philadelphia. Mail.*"

A VERY INTERESTING LETTER PERTAINING TO MR. WILLIAM'S SEEKING A COMMISSION IN THE ARMY. He was appointed by President Adams, on February 16, 1801, a Major in the Second Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers. With an unusual signature "*Your Big Boned Friend.*"

"*I have seen our letter to our friend Barrows, & as in duty bound I obey my inclinations and say to you brief . . . that not knowing you had even squinted at the Majority . . . My interests have been engaged for a Major Beale the late Adjutant General of Gen. Pinkney, who to me bespoke him as of transcendant merits—but that when Mr. Dexter did mention you to me, I had no hesitation to declare that I believed you a man of superior science . . . to any one who have a commission in the Corps . . .*

"*Entre nous Col. Tousser . . . Do you know this gentleman. He is a stranger to me . . . & my ignorance prevents my discovering that he is fit for anything fundamental—but he has a pretty wife with fine pouting lips, which could cause a multitude of sins . . .*"

253. WILKINSON, JAMES. A.L.s. "*Ja. Wilkinson,*" 1 p., folio, about 70 words. German Town, Sept. 30, 1815. To Thomas Biddle.

"*I rec'd your favour answering a letter from Kentucky, for which I called to thank you in Person; pardon me for transmitting you the inclosed, patronized with your name, it may find protection from others . . .*"

254. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN, General and First Superintendent of West Point. A.L.s. "*Jona. Williams, Junr.*" 3 pp., folio, London, March 1, 1775. To his father Jonathan Williams, at Boston. With address on last page. Mended in folds; two pieces torn from margins of last leaf affecting a number of words.

Written at the time he was in England residing with his grand-uncle Benjamin Franklin. His father had sent him to London to complete his training and make contacts under Franklin's tutelage. Mentions the Revolution and Franklin's name.

"*. . . I feel almost ashamed to complain of what I suffer. I have been wavering in my resolutions for some time past, whether to return immediately, or not, as I am yet undetermined whether we are to have Peace, or War. Were it certain that the latter would be the case . . . I should think it my duty . . . to contribute to the assistance & protection of my friends and family . . .*

"*I some time ago desired you would send me a copy of Doctor Franklin's acct. as it stands in your ledger . . .*"

COUNT PULASKI COMES TO FIGHT FOR AMERICA

255. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*Jona. Williams, Junr.*" 1 p., 4to, Nantes, June 8, 1777. To his father, Jonathan Williams, Boston. Mended in folds.

INTRODUCING COUNT CASIMIR PULASKI, A POLISH PATRIOT AND BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

"*The bearer of this is Count Polouski* [sic] *a Polish nobleman, who after fighting bravely in defence of the libertys* [sic] *of his country, & after many heroic actions . . . comes to America to assist us in defending and supporting that liberty which the superior strength of maurauding kingdoms has deprived him of in his own country; and he choses* [sic] *rather to share our fate . . . The letters he will bring from the Commissioners will insure him a favourable reception anywhere . . .*"

Assistance wanted should be asked till at last the City of London was obliged to beg military Aid which was then granted with a Vengeance, & the Ministry were Triumphant over the Opposition for the People are now so much in Dread of popular Commotion that 2/3ds of them support support Administration for fear of the Consequence of Opposing them: about 130 People have fallen in this Business part killed part buried in ruins Just at this Time arrived the News of the Surrender of Carolina which hasset the Ministry high & the famous national Associations seem sunk into Oblivion. All this is nothing to us no other than it serves to prolong the War & make a Peace distant for it is a Part of our Creed that the external or internal success of the British Government operates to hurt of this desirable Event. they think the Contrary, but Time only will shew which is right. —

The European War amounts to nothing more than now & then a smart Engagement between single Ships which are always very

Fine

256. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. L.s. "*Jona. Williams.*" 2 pp., folio, Nantes, April 14, 1780; with a manuscript financial analysis of a plan which he outlines in his letter, and which occupies the third page. Addressed to Robert Morris at Philadelphia. Slight marginal defect affecting one word on second page.

A VERY IMPORTANT LETTER, in which he mentions the capture of Grenada and outlines a commercial adventure which would be profitable to Mr. Morris and others of his friends.

"The late capture of Grenada & my connexions with some of principal planters in that Island put in my power to be serviceable both to my friends in America & the West Indies I take the liberty, therefore, to submit a plan to your consideration which can't fail of being profitable to you & will at the same time serve to throw supplies to my friends . . ."

"THE CHECK TO OUR CREDIT IS MORE DANGEROUS THAN TWENTY THOUSAND ENGLISH IN THE HEART OF OUR COUNTRY—THESE WE COULD FIGHT AND BEAT"

257. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*Jona. Williams.*" 7 pp., 4to, Nantes, August 11, 1780. To Robert Morris.

A POLITICAL LETTER. He mentions the loss of Charlestown, South Carolina, to the British troops, but the letter as a whole is a tirade against Great Britain.

". . . *The affairs of Europe have lately wore an appearance which would I believe entirely oversett* [sic] *any nation in Europe, but that stubborn Hag our late Mistress (I cannot call her mother) . . . Rodney by great uncommon luck gave a severe blow to Spain, protected the commerce of England . . . England grew mad with joy at this & every porter in London thought himself able to flog a dozen dons . . .*

Just at this time arrived the news of the surrender of Carolina which has set the ministry high & the famous national associations seem sunk into oblivion . . .

American affairs have looked very discouragingly on this side the water for some time past & we very much want some good news. The loss of Charlestown affected our friends very much, but the depreciation of our currency still more & I think the check to our credit is more dangerous than twenty thousand English in the heart of our country—these we could fight & beat . . ."

[See illustration on the preceding page]

258. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*Jon. Williams.*" 1 p., 4to, Nantes, August 19, 1780. To his sister Nancy Williams.

Written at the time he was agent at Nantes for the American Commissioners. Acknowledges her congratulations upon his marriage. Writes that he condoles "*the death of poor Jonathan*" and that his uncle, Benjamin Franklin, "*will be much affected when he hears of it on his arrival.*"

Accompanying the above is a two page A.L.s. by Nancy Williams to Jonathan Williams. Upper corner of the two leaves torn away, damaging some words.

259. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*Jona. Williams.*" 1 p., 4to, Nantes, Oct. 26, 1781. To his mother whom he addresses "*Dear & hond. Madam.*" ❖ WILLIAMS, JONATHAN, father of the above and moderator at the meeting, at Faneuil Hall, November 29, 1773, which led to the Boston Tea Party. A.L.s. "*J. Wms.*" 1 p., 4to, Passy, Feb. 20, 1783. To his son, Jonathan, with address leaf.

In the letter to his mother he informs her that he is sending each of his sisters a suit of white satin.

Jonathan Williams, Sr., who was a merchant, writes to his son Jonathan, the American agent at Nantes, requesting him to make a journey with him to England for business in the mercantile line.

260. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. Autograph Draft of a "*Memorandum*", signed "*J.W.*" 1¼ pp., folio, "*Paris, Aug.* 11, 1784," with deletions by him.

PERTAINS TO CLOTH PURCHASED BY MR. WILLIAMS WHILE AGENT OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS AT NANTES. Mentions Dr. Franklin several times.

"*M. de Chaumont having at Nantes a considerable quantity of cloth, &c. proper for soldier's cloathing . . . and the public at the same time having occasion for a like quantity . . . I was directed by Doctor Franklin to make the best bargain I could with M. de Chaumont for the same, which I did in the following manner . . . The payment for these goods were to be made in Doctor Franklin's Bills on Congress . . .*

"*I give this Declaration to the Hon. Mr. Barclay, Auditor General, and to serve as an explanation of that part of my acct.*"

261. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*Jona. Williams.*" 1½ pp., with a statement of the account of J. Williams Junr. and J. Williams, Senr. occupying the third page. Philadelphia, April 6, 1797. To Samuel Bradford, Marshal U. S., Boston. With address on last page.

On matters pertaining to his father's estate. Samuel Bradford was his brother-in-law, and was married to Jonathan Williams' sister Anne.

262. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT signed "*Jona. Williams,*" entitled "*Experiments and Conjectures on Magnetism & Electricity.*" 17 pp., 4to, about 2,000 words. Dated "*Mount Pleasant, June* 11, 1798."

Docketed on last page "*Recd. June* 14, 1798. *Referred to Mr. Patterson. Williams on Magnetism.*" This scientific paper was undoubtedly contributed to The American Philosophical Society of which he was a member. The Mr. Patterson, to whom the paper was referred, was undoubtedly Robert Patterson, President of the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of The American Philosophical Society. In the margins of six pages are comments by Mr. Patterson, to whom the paper had been referred.

263. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. 2 A.L.s., and a Draft A.L.s., 6 pp., 4to, Philadelphia, July 23, 1800, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1810, and N. Y., April 14, 1811. To Mrs. Williams, to his son Cadet A. Williams, and to W. A. Marcillin. Two of the letters are defective, injuring some words.

The letters to his wife and to his son Cadet Alexander Williams, are on family affairs. The letter to W. A. Marcillin pertains to a draft on him by Gen. Henry J. Knox.

264. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. 2 A.L.s's. (1) p., 4to, Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1800. To Richard Gernan. Signed "*Jona. Williams;*" (2) 1 p., 4to, New York, May 10, 1811. To his wife, Mariamne Williams. Signed "*J. Williams.*" With address sheet.

The letter to Mr. Gernan pertains to a bill filed in the Superior Court of Connecticut against W. Alexander, Robert Alexander and himself relative to the title of the land in Kentucky bought by W. Alexander and sold by him to Lyman Bliss Dwight and others.

The letter to his wife relates to family affairs.

265. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. Williams.*" 2½ pp., 4to, West Point, March 16, 1802. To his daughter Miss Christine Williams. With address leaf.

Interesting letter informing his daughter of his health, and conditions at West Point; mentions Madame Tousard.

"*I know not what to do for servants, for in this company there is not one man who is not an habitual beastly drunkard . . . It is no uncommon thing to have them drunk by 8 in the morning . . . I shall endeavour to get this company marched away & exchange it for another . . .*"

266. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. 2½ pp., folio, Washington, February 12, 1803. To "*My dear Mariamne.*" With address on last page.

Pertains to his discussion with the Secretary of War, Henry Dearborn, regarding expenses incurred in his travels on official business.

267. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. W.*" 3 pp., folio, Washington, April 20, 1803. To Mrs. Williams. Written in French.

An interesting letter in which Williams mentions West Point, his dining with the President, and a conversation he had with a French Marquis. [Translated, this letter reads in part:] . . . *Also present was one Capt. Murray of the English Marine, son of Lord Dummore and a great friend of Graham Moore. He told me that Graham was on land and that he was in poor health.*

"*You have seen by the Gazette that the affair of New Orleans has been entirely decided . . .*"

268 WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. 2 A.L.s. "*J. Williams.*" 4 pp., 4to, "*Warrington, May* 4, 1803" and "*Baltimore, April* 10, 1805." Both addressed to his wife. With address sheets. The letter of April 10, 1805 is defective and portions missing.

In the letter of May 4, 1803 Williams was "*about* 90 *miles beyond Petersburg*" and states he was there in connection with the building of a fort.

269. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. W.*" 3 pp., 4to, Francis' Hotel, Philadelphia, June 23, 1803. To "*My dear Mariamne*", his wife, addressed to Mrs. Williams at West Point.

WRITTEN THREE DAYS AFTER HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE U. S. ARMY.

"*You see I go more lightly now that I have not a commission to carry; indeed my dear I should think it a heavy burden if I had it on the condition prescribed. I should have been despised by every military man in the world . . . You may tell my officers all you know, but they must consider nothing official 'till they see my last Order, dated before I parted with my commission . . .*"

270. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. Williams.*" 3 pp., 4to, Philadelphia, April 7, 1805. To his wife, Mrs. Mariamne Williams, at Elizabethtown, N. J.

WRITTEN SHORTLY BEFORE HIS RESIGNATION FROM THE ARMY.

"*We arrived my dear Mariamne without accident yesterday in time to dine at Mr. Biddles . . . I had a short interview with Lenox this morning. It seems to him that military command ought to be totally out of the question with an engineer & he advised me to abandon the idea of giving the countersign; to be content with my military honours . . .*"

271. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. Williams.*" 3 pp., 4to, Washington, April 13, 1805. To his wife, Mrs. Mariamne Williams. Tear across last leaf.

PERTAINS TO HIS CONTEMPLATED RETURN TO THE ARMY from which he had resigned on June 20, 1803. Relates a conversation he had with the Secretary of War, Henry Dearborn, and mentions Gen. James Wilkinson. He resumed service with the army six days after the writing of this letter.

"*I wrote you the day before yesterday, my dear Mariamne, & gave you an acct. of my embarrassments, and of the absence of Genl. Wilkinson. I thought it was proper to call on the Secretary of War . . . I was received with as much politeness as I believe any man ever was; but you know that the War office is not the abode of the Graces . . . The President will be here on Monday . . . I shall go to him immediately, & base my whole claim on the assurances of Genl. Wilkinson's letter . . .*"

272. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. Williams.*" 2½ pp., 4to, Washington, April 16, 1805. To his wife. Lightly water-stained. With address on last page.

Written a few days before his return to the Army from which he had resigned on June 20, 1803. Mentions that he is to have dinner with Mrs. Wilkinson and that the General would be there; also that he has advertised their home at Mount Pleasant for rent; etc.

"*I hope my dear Mariamne that this will be the last day of my uncertainty, as the Genl. is expected to dinner & I have accepted Mrs. Wilkinson's invitation to meet him . . .*"

273. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. Williams.*" 3 pp., 4to, Washington, April 20, 1805. To "*My dear Mariamne,*" his wife. With address on last page. Time-stain on each leaf, affecting words on each page.

RELATES ENTIRELY TO HIS BEING REINSTATED IN THE ARMY. Mentions General Dearborn, Secretary of the Army, and alludes to President Thomas Jefferson.

"*I wrote you a hasty note in the War Office informing that by Wilkinson's General Orders all difficulties were done away . . .*

"*I dined with Genl. Dearborn, after first waiting upon the President, who received me very graciously & with usual familiarity, but as he was not alone, I said nothing on business . . . So the business stands & I wait the notification of my appointment such as it may be . . .*

"*There is one thing will give you pain as it does me, but it was unavoidable, & you must not suffer yourself to be unpleasantly affected by it. It was evident to me by Wilkinson's expenses & his means that he would be pushed at going away, for the indispensable means & I have been in momentary dread of being asked for assistance. At length he put a note into my hand & requested me to read it at leisure; it asked the loan of* $200. *'till he got to Cincinnati say about two months . . .*"

274. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. 2 A.L.s. "*Jona. Williams.*" 3½ pp., Elizabeth Town, Oct 1, 1805 and Jan. 21, 1806. To Thomas Biddle, Philadelphia.

TWO INTERESTING LETTERS TO HIS FUTURE SON-IN-LAW, both pertaining to pre-nuptial matters. Thomas Biddle, son of Clement Biddle, and Miss Christine Williams, daughter of Col. Williams, were married Feb. 12, 1806.

In the letter of October 1, 1805, Col. Williams, informs Mr. Biddle, before consenting to the marriage, that "*the only essential object I have in view: Your compleat ability to maintain a family by produce of the business in which you are engaged,*" also asking for a statement of his financial standing.

In the letter of Jan. 21, 1806, he writes about the gift he has given the couple, considering "*the furniture and the money to buy more, an unconditional gift: whatever you may think prudent with respect to the whole value, rests with yourself alone, for in giving the property, I also abandoned all contract over it . . . The settlement is designed to be a provision for age & misfortune, and children should depend, in their parents life time, on other sources . . .*"

275. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*Jona. Williams.*" 3 pp., folio, Elizabeth Town, October 3, 1805. To Thomas Biddle of Philadelphia. Slight defect in two words, caused by removal of wax seal.

AN INTERESTING LETTER TO HIS INTENDED SON-IN-LAW, in which he expresses his satisfaction with the facts supplied by Mr. Biddle regarding his financial standing. He then writes: "*I will now in turn give you a statement of what is proposed to be done for Christine—and first, of the nature of the settlement*" then follows the marriage articles he proposes. He continues "*We now I trust understand each other perfectly, and if the above statement meets concurrence you are at liberty to renew your visits whenever you please, and you will find an apartment ready for you in my house . . .*"

276. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. Williams.*" 1 p., 4to, Fort Jay, July 28, 1806. To his son-in-law Thomas Biddle. With address leaf.

Regarding ground rent for land which he owns; mentions the building of Fort Jay and is "*up to the eyes in stone, sand and lime.*" Also relates to some stocks he owns.

277. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*Fort Jay, Novem.* 3, 1806." To his wife. With address sheet.

Relates how he occupies his time; mentions various people; and enumerates how a certain sum of money should be divided among certain members of the family.

278. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. W.*" 3 pp., 4to, Fort Jay, Nov. 20, 1806. To "*My dearest Mariamne,*" his wife.

Informs Mrs. Williams of his contemplated army duties during the winter season; mentions that he called on a Mr. Barclay who gave him an account of a duel between Lady Bolingbroke's brother and a Mr. Richardson and which he repeats in detail in this letter. He also writes that he has purchased "*all Dibdin's songs*" and transcribes one of them in this letter.

279. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J Williams.*" 3 pp., 4to, Charleston, March 13, 1807. To his wife, Mariamne Williams. Written in French and in English.

At the time of writing this letter Colonel Williams was on a journey through North and South Carolina inspecting the building of forts; he relates his travels; etc. The first portion of the letter is written in French.

280. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. 2 A.L.s. "*J. Williams.*" 4 pp., 4to, Charleston, April 22, 1807 and Fort Columbus, Dec. 14, 1807. Both to his wife, Mariamne Williams. Each with address page.

Both letters divulge his social life, daily workings, etc., mentioning the names of various persons. In the letter of Dec. 14, 1807, he asks his wife to inform their daughter Christine, wife of Thomas Biddle, "*that my picture like the original will not be what it was* 40 *summers ago, & is not now worth having. As to remembrance of me I do not care for it; I am content to be forgotten after I am underground, if any remembrance should excite sorrow; & if it should not excite something of the sort, it would be merely a record of the artist's talent, which might as well be shown in painting a monkey as me . . .*"

281. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. W.*" 2 pp., 4to, Fort Columbus, Sept. 18, 1807. To his wife whom he addresses "*My dear Miariamne.*" With address sheet, indicating that Mrs. Williams was then at West Point.

"*. . . I expect the Secretary of War almost daily & I would not be again caught absent on any account. My next visit will be as soon as the Secy. passes by . . . Alex. went off on Friday last, Dr. Rogers one of the professors of the University at Phila. was in the same stage . . . This Dr. Rogers came up to me & after shaking me heartily by the hand, he in the same breath introduced me to two of his friends by the name of Governor Sargeant . . . I have been taken for many people but I never* [knew] *that I have the severe & haughty look of Sargeant . . .*"

282. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. 8 A.L.s., five of which have the signatures intact, others defective. Written during the years 1807, 1808 and 1811. All addressed to his wife. The text of all these letters is defective, portions having been eaten away by mice or deteriorated by mildew.

283. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. Williams.*" 2 pp., 4to, New York, July 24, 1809. To his daughter Mrs. T. Biddle.

REFERS TO THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC IN BROOKLYN.

"*I thank you for your attention my dear Christine & shall keep Harry at Eliz. Town till Wednesday. I am waiting here for the Secretary of War or to know that he will not come, but as the yellow fever has been in Brooklyn & there seems to be sort of an alarm . . . I shall not allow him to be here longer than to go on board the cutter with me . . .*

"*God bless you all & save you from this distressful visitation—with prudence I think your situation safe, but should the disease spread you had better . . . decide to hold no communication with the City, nor suffer your husband to approach you without changing his cloaths . . . Let him every morning put on his City dress & on his return change without touching anybody . . .*"

284. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. 2 A.L.s's. "*J. Williams.*" 3 pp., 4to, (1) New York, May 1, 1811, to his son-in-law Thomas Biddle (2) Fredericktown, Nov. 30, 1811, to his wife. The last letter has defects in margins affecting the letters of two words and deleting one.

Both letters are on family or personal matters. Asks Mr. Biddle to attend to his horses, and about financial matters. In the letter to his wife he alludes to the court-martial trial of Gen. James Wilkinson.

285. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. Williams.*" 2 pp., 4to, Fredericktown, Sept. 29, 1811. To his wife, Mariamne Williams. With address sheet.

Written at the time he was attending the Court-Martial proceedings against Gen. James Wilkinson for complicity in the Burr Conspiracy, and divulges what has transpired.

"*. . . I may have mentioned to you that the General had denied the attendance of Col. Cushing, & that the court directed the Judge Advocate to inform the Secy. that Cushing ought to be ordered to attend. The Secty. thought this of sufficient importance to be sent to the President for his decision; the consequence has been that Cushing is ordered to attend. If we are to sit till the New Orleans witnesses & the officers on the Mississippi arrive, we cannot be relieved till after Christmas . . .*"

286 WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. Williams.*" 2½ pp., 4to, Fredericktown, Oct. 2, 1811. To his wife, Mariamne Williams.

Informs her of his attendance at a military ball, describes Mrs. Kimball's house where it was held, mentions the people who attended, and the event. He alludes to the trial of Gen. James Wilkinson, which proceedings he was then attending.

"*If we are not obliged to wait for testimony from New Orleans I think we may get through this month, & as all the testimony produced before the Court of Enquiry & all four committees of Congress has been admitted by consent of the accused as well as the prosecution, I do not believe that every being on the Mississippi in full assembly at Fredericktown could give us any more real useful information . . .*"

287. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*Jon. Williams.*" 2 pp., 4to, Fredericktown, Oct. 11, 1811. To his wife, Mariamne Williams. With address sheet. Written mostly in French.

Written while attending the court-martial proceedings against Gen. James Wilkinson.

Mentioning Burr, Williams writes [translated:] ". . . *S. has returned and without any apparent motive . . . he did not fail on any occasion to speak with much emphasis about the accusations against W.* [Wilkinson] *and to give his opinion aloud that he will be condemned. The other day I spoke to Burr . . .*"

288. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. Williams.*" 3 pp., 4to, Fredericktown, October 25, 1811. To his wife. Fore-edge of first leaf mouse-eaten affecting a few letters; and one word affected by removal of the seal on second sheet.

MENTIONS COURT MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GEN. JAMES WILKINSON, also pertains to family and social matters. Col. Williams was a member of the Court that tried General Wilkinson.

"*As to the time of our return I cannot yet say when it will be; the editors of newspapers know nothing of the matter. We have got through all the evidence on the part of the prosecution, and it is expected that the Genl. will begin his defence on Monday. If he does we may get through in about a fortnight; but then we must remain a*[t] *Court until our sentence shall be approved & how long it will take the President to examine our proceedings & decide I do not know, but this I know, if he reads the whole it will take up as long a time as it would to read the Bible from the* 1*st Chapter of Genesis to the last of the Revelations . . .*"

289. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. Williams.*" 2 pp., 4to, Fredericktown, November 1, 1811. To his son-in-law Thomas Biddle; also, on the third sheet of the letter is an A.L.s. "*J. Williams*" to his wife, Mrs. Mariamne Williams, who was then residing with Mr. Biddle. With address on last page.

To Mr. Biddle he writes: "*The President's message will be plain, nervous and decisive: taking upon himself a greater degree of responsibility than has been usual & placing the Executive on a ground somewhat resembling that Washington used to take . . .*"

In his letter to his wife he alludes to the court-martial of Gen. James Wilkinson, of which court he was a member: ". . . *I do not think I shall be with you in this month or not before the end of it. We shall not finish before the* 15*th in my opinion & then we shall adjourn to Washington to have the President's decision on our sentence . . .*"

GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON'S COURT-MARTIAL

290. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. W.*" 2 pp., 4to, Fredericktown, November 8, 1811. To his wife. With address leaf. Fore-edge mouse-eaten which affects two letters.

WRITTEN WHILE IN COURT attending the court-martial proceedings against Gen. James Wilkinson who was charged with complicity with Burr and with being in the pay of Spain.

"*When I shall return again I cannot tell, so you need not let your arrangements depend upon me at Mount Pleasant . . . We are now at the 6th of the month and I see no prospect for adjourning for the Genl. defence before the close of this week. The next the Genl. will require to compose his defence, and then it will require another to read our proceedings over, and after that we shall have to decide upon 30 charges & specifications taking a formal decision upon each. Then we must wait to hear the President's approbation & he may take as long a time as he pleases . . . And then we shall probably be ordered to go to Washington to publish our sentence there. When at Washington I suppose I shall be called upon to attend Committees again . . . So unless I should decide to quit the whole business it seems likely that I shall be confined there . . . I wrote the foregoing in court, which has adjourned to the 14th to receive the General's defence . . .*"

291. WILLIAMS, JONATHAN. A.L.s. "*J. Williams.*" 2 pp., folio, Brunswick, April 1, 1812. To his wife, Mariamne Williams. Defect in fold, affecting two words. Portions of blank margins on address leaf torn away. Written in French.

A FINE PERSONAL LETTER TO HIS WIFE in which Williams writes about his journey, etc. He had forgotten his accounting book and instructs his wife to put it in a trunk with his other papers if she finds it.

292. WITHERSPOON, JOHN, Signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. A.L.s. "*Jno. Witherspoon.*" One p., 4to, Paisley, May 22, 1767. To Dr. Benjamin Rush.

A fine letter in which he writes: "*Yours of the 5th I received & would have written to you before this time but have been since that Date several Days abroad & the whole of it a good deal indisposed and low spirited. Would to God that I could contribute to the comfortable settlement of the Colledge of New Jersey. I understand by a letter from Mr. Gray that some letters are already sent off recommending Mr. Randal & Letters to him to know his own Inclination . . .*"

293. WITHERSPOON, JOHN. A.L.s. "*Jno. Witherspoon,*" 1 p., small 4to, about 190 words. Paisley, June 3, 1767. To Dr. Benjamin Rush.

Refers to the College of New Jersey.

"*I inclosed a Letter yesterday afternoon from Mr. Nisbet in which he gives me Reason to think he will agree to go to New Jersey if he be chosen, only he asks a good many questions on the subject which it would take a great Deal of time & Paper for me to Answer . . .*"

294. WITHERSPOON, JOHN. A.L.s. "*Jno. Witherspoon,*" 1 p., small 4to, about 190 words. Paisley, July 7, 1767. To Dr. Benjamin Rush; two words defective.

"*. . . I hope a gracious God will in due time turn every* [thing] *to his Glory & the Advancement of our Religion—I am afraid Mr. Nisbet will be surprised at not seeing you as my Letter gave him Reason to expect it . . .*"

295. WITHERSPOON, JOHN. A.L.s. "*Jno. Witherspoon,*" 1½ pp., small 4to. Paisley, Aug. 4, 1767. To Dr. Benjamin Rush. A closely written letter.

An interesting letter by Witherspoon to Dr. Rush while the latter was in Edinburgh trying to induce him to accept the Presidency of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton.

"*. . . I now informe you that I am resolved once more to make trial (?) of proposing the thing to my wife & if it can be made agreeable it will be a great pleasure to me. I am also well pleased with your kind & generous proposal to be here . . .*"

296. WITHERSPOON, JOHN. A.L.s. "*Jno. Witherspoon,*" 1 p., small 4to, about 130 words. Paisley, Aug. 12, 1767. To Dr. Benjamin Rush.

"*According to my promise I write you this Day but I have not yet been able to find a proper opportunity of Speaking to my Wife on the Subject proposed as she has been mostly ill since I wrote you last & could not go with me last week . . .*"

297. WITHERSPOON, JOHN. A.L.s. "*Jno. Witherspoon.*" 1 p., 4to, Paisley, December 15, 1767. To "*Benjamin Rush, Esqr., Student of Medicine at Edin.*" With address sheet. A closely written letter. Letters of two words deleted on account of removal of wax seal.

Acknowledges receipt of his letter, as well as the receipt of a letter from Mr. Stockton.

298. WITHERSPOON, JOHN. A.L.s. "*Jno. Witherspoon.*" 2 pp., 4to, Paisley, Dec. 21, 1767. To "*Benjamin Rush, Esqr., Student of Medicine at Edin.*" With address sheet. A closely written letter.

"*. . . It is also a circumstance very disagreeable that another has been already elected who must resign to make way for me & I cannot help thinking that the trustees carried the matter too far in writing themselves, or from, to Mr. Blair the intelligence carried in our letter. They should have let this go to his ears by private hands & waited for his spontaneous resolution. But how much more indelicate was it for any of the Trustees to write to him & intreat him to resign . . . My wife and daughter are now so much reconciled to it that I believe they would be fully as willing to as to stay. . . .*"

299. WITHERSPOON, JOHN. A.L.s. "*Jno. Witherspoon.*" 2 vols., 4to, Paisley [Scotland], February 7, 1768. Addressed to "*Benjamin Rush, Esqr., Student of Medicine at Edin.*"

A fine letter written while in Scotland shortly before his inauguration to the presidency of Princeton College which took place August 17th of that year.

Witherspoon brought with him 300 valuable volumes as a gift to the college, while his friends in Scotland and England gave many more. This letter appears to be on that subject: "*. . . I prefer the private subscription in Edinburgh at least at first for the reason given by Mr. Law & because the other may be added afterwards if it appear necessary. I have spoke to many ministers here who will all contribute & perhaps as many by publick collection . . . there are so many people here speaking of going over with us that I believe you must look out for an Island to settle a colony, 4 or 5 families seem determined to go . . .*"

[See illustration]

written that are to go with me to England & with the Directions that any person can give to further the End of that Expedition moderately digested — A Gentleman from this place or to go with me all the Way in expectation & will wait for me a day at Edenton — Let Mr Gray know the Contents of this which includes a Letter to him of the 4th & then that I cannot preach for Mr Erskine — Mr Gray's Offer of a Room to me I accept thankfully & am obliged to him — If it is any purpose to wait on his Honour as You suggested & heard Occasion to ask for — And I thank you for your Letters to Lord in it might be easy to suggest that on the present Calamitous Things between Britain & America and that is to know the Direction of the Education of the Youth of so considerable a Body in the Northern Colonies as with Some Notice

I am Dear Sir
Your most humble Servant
Jno Witherspoon

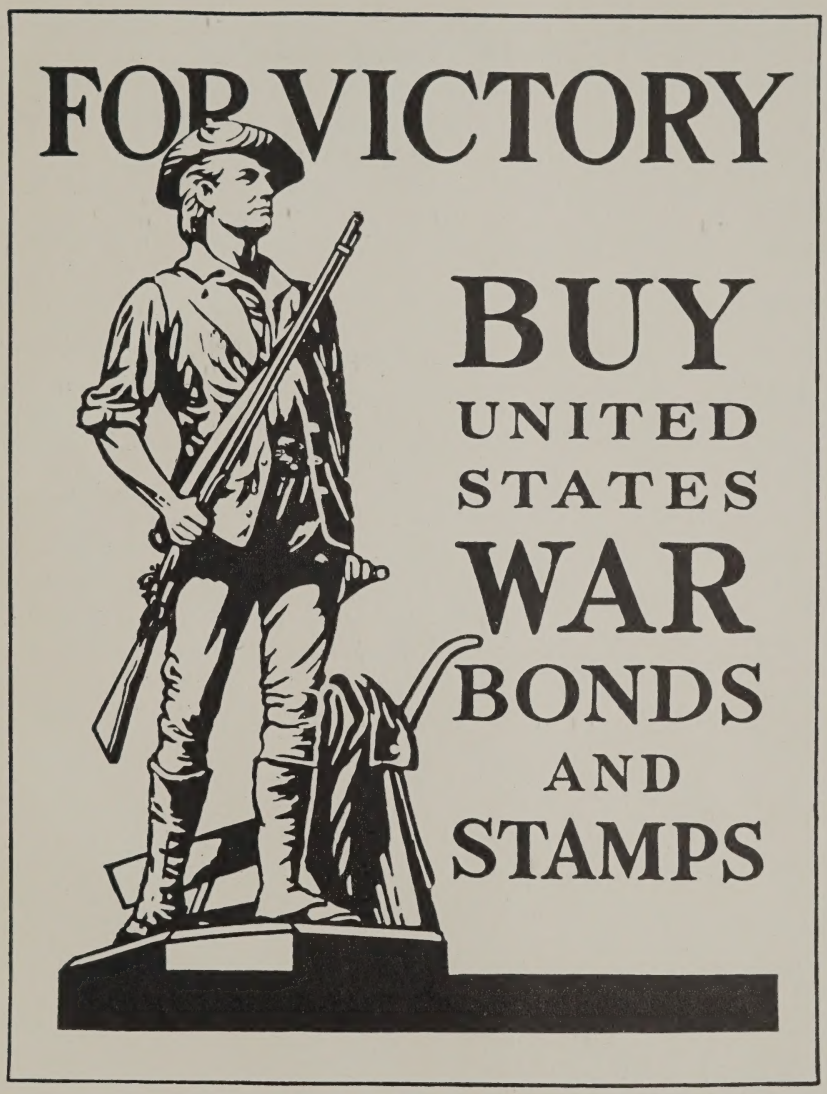
P.S. I write you most Sincerely & Affectionately upon Important Points —

Mr Rush —

300. WITHERSPOON, JOHN. A.L.s. "*Jno. Witherspoon,*" 1 p., small 4to, about 190 words. Glasgow, Feb. 20, 1768. To "*Benjamin Rush, Esqr., Student of Medicine at Edin.*"; blank portion of addressed leaf defective.

"*. . . I must now intreat you that Monday night next may be the time of our Meeting with Friends at Edin. for the sooner that is I shall pass my time there to greater advantage and the Gentleman who goes with me will not agree to stay longer in Edin. than Wednesday . . .*"

[END OF SALE]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